

2534

THE OXFORD SKETCH-MAP ATLAS OF WORLD GEOGRAPHY

BY

JASPER H. STEMBRIDGE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

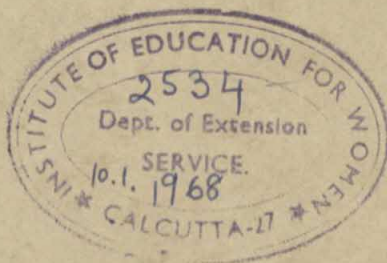
912
Ste

^{1c}
THE OXFORD
SKETCH-MAP ATLAS
OF WORLD GEOGRAPHY

BY

JASPER H. STEMBRIDGE

*Formerly Head of the Geographical Department, Denstone College
Senior Geography Master, Radley College; and
Visiting Professor of Geography (Department of Geology and Geography)
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada*



912
Ste

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C.4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
CAPE TOWN SALISBURY NAIROBI IBADAN ACCRA
KUALA LUMPUR HONG KONG

FIRST PUBLISHED 1939
REPRINTED 1939, 1940, 1943, 1945, 1946
SECOND EDITION 1951
REPRINTED AND REVISED 1954
REVISED 1962

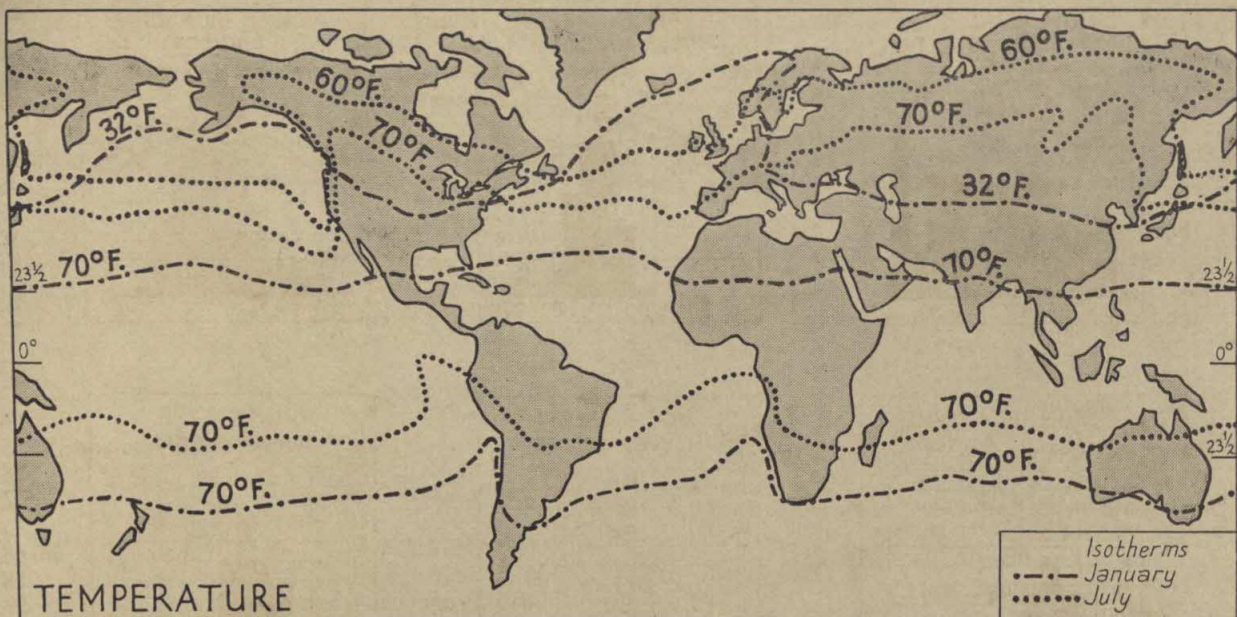
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY VIVIAN RIDLER, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

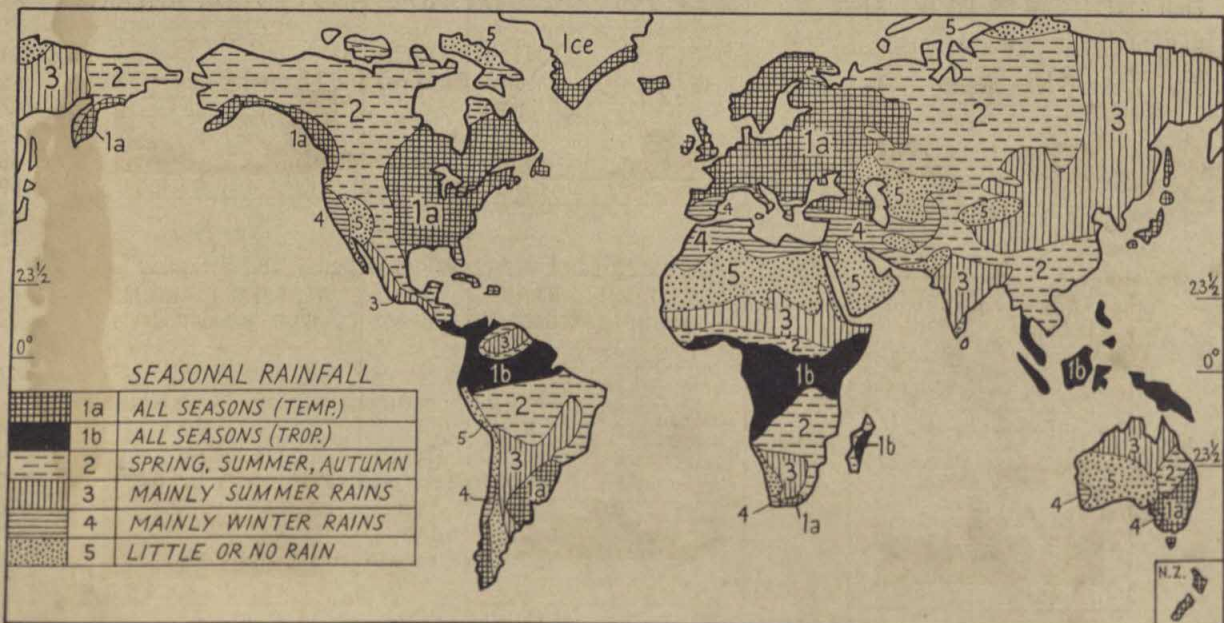
THE WORLD	5-10	CHINA	44
World Climate	4	JAPAN	45
Climatic Types	5	SOUTH-WESTERN ASIA	46-7
Ocean Currents	6	Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan—Cyprus	46
Ocean Trade Routes	7	Iraq, Turkey, and Transcaucasia	47
Natural Vegetation	8	AFRICA	48-57
Distribution of Crops	8-9	Physical Features	48
Distribution of Cattle and Sheep	10	Climate	49
EUROPE (GENERAL)	11-13	Natural Vegetation and Crops	50
Structure and Physical Features	11	The Mediterranean States	51
Climate	11-12	The Sahara	51
Natural Vegetation	12	The Nile and Egypt	52
Minerals, Hydro-Electric Power—Population	13	The Horn of Africa	53
THE BRITISH ISLES	14-25	East Africa	53
Physical Features	14	The Guinea Lands	53
Climate and Weather	15	The Congo	54
South-West England	16	South Africa, N. & S. Rhodesia, and Nyasaland	55
The Hampshire Basin	16	Peoples of Africa	56
South-East England—Downland and Weald	17	Africa: Political Divisions	57
Eastern England—East Anglia and The Fens	17	NORTH AMERICA	58-64
The London Basin	18	Physical Features	58
The Site of London	18	Climate, Vegetation, and Agriculture	59
The Midlands	19	Eastern Canada, The Atlantic Provinces, and Newfoundland	60
Wales and its Margins	20	The Prairie Provinces	60
Northern England	21	British Columbia—Routes across the Rockies	61
Scotland	22-3	Western United States	61
The Isle of Man	23	Eastern United States	62
North Sea Fishing-Grounds	23	The Mississippi Basin	63
Ireland: The Irish Republic (Eire) and Northern Ireland	24	St. Lawrence Seaway	64
United Kingdom: Coal- and Iron-fields and Trade	25	Mexico	64
FRANCE	26	Population	64
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND	27	THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA	65
NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK	28	SOUTH AMERICA	66-73
FINLAND, GERMANY, POLAND	29	Physical Features and Natural Vegetation	66
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC GROUPS	30	Climate	67
SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPS—THE RHINE	31	Population	68
AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND HUNGARY	32	Colombia and Venezuela	68
THE BALKAN PENINSULA AND ITS MARGINS	33	The Guianas	69
THE IBERIAN PENINSULA—SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. THE MEDITERRANEAN	34	The Amazon	69
ITALY	35	Eastern Brazil	70
SOVIET RUSSIA—THE U.S.S.R.	36-7	The Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	71
ASIA (GENERAL)	38-40	Chile	72
Physical Features and Regions	38	Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador	73
Climate	39	AUSTRALIA	74-9
Natural Vegetation	40	Physical Features, Climate, and Natural Vegetation	74-5
INDIA AND PAKISTAN	40-2	Products, Transport, Population	76
CEYLON, BURMA, INDO-CHINA, MALAYA, THE EAST INDIES	43	South-Eastern Australia	77
		Northern Australia	77
		Queensland	78
		South-Western Australia and Tasmania	79
		NEW ZEALAND	80

THE WORLD : CLIMATE

TEMPERATURE

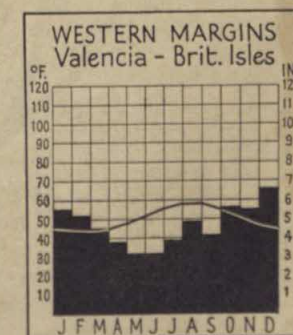
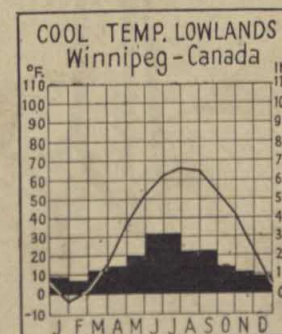
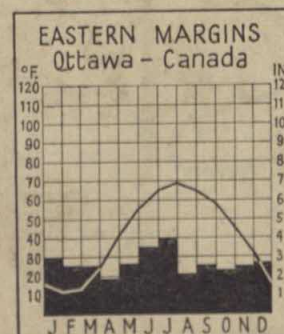
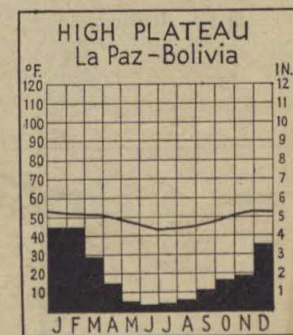
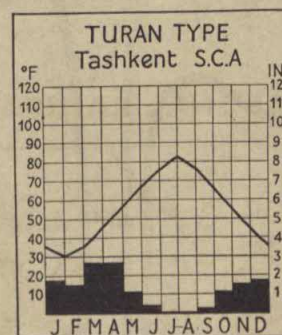
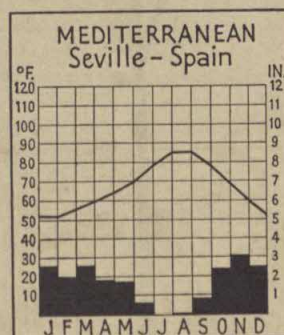
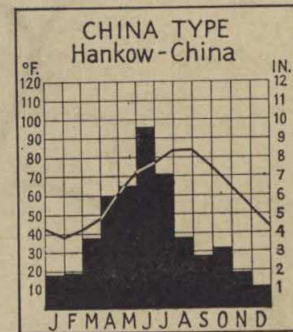
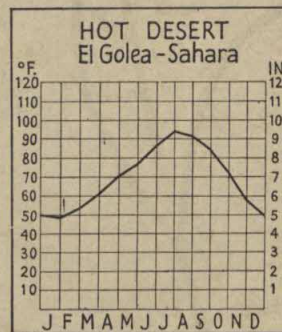
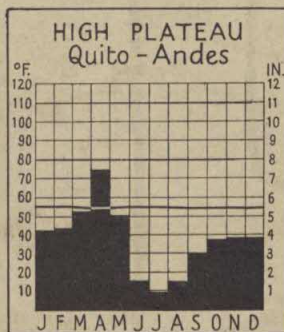
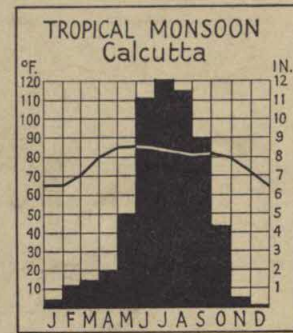
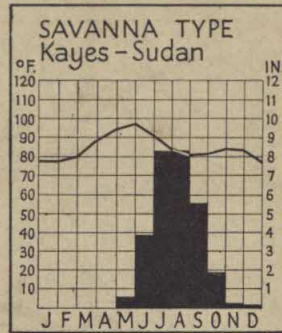
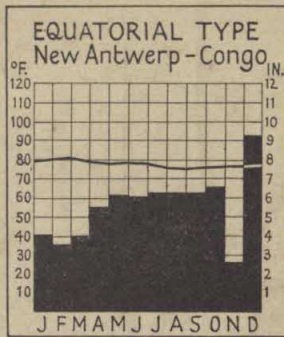


SEASONAL RAINFALL

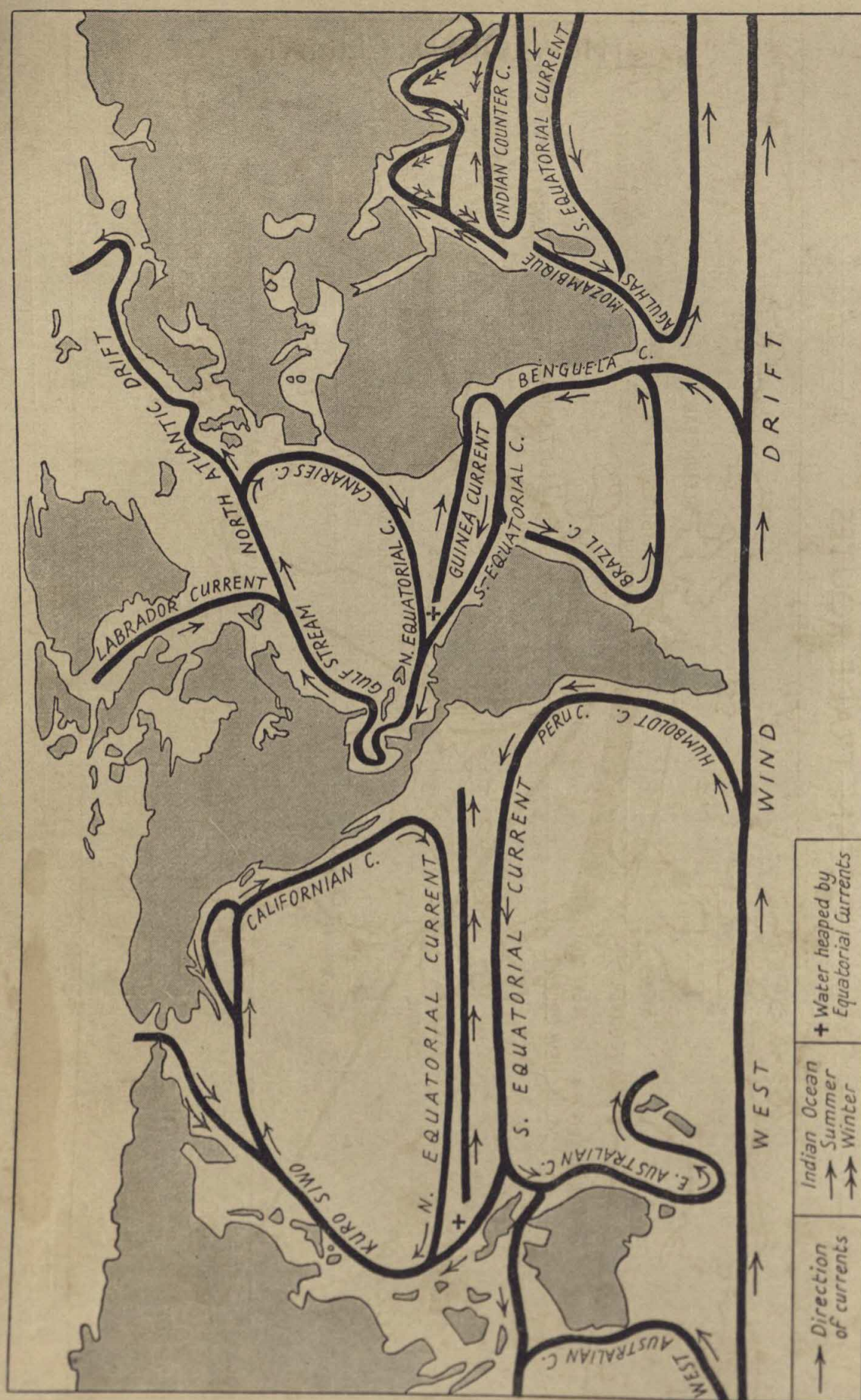


THE WORLD : CLIMATE

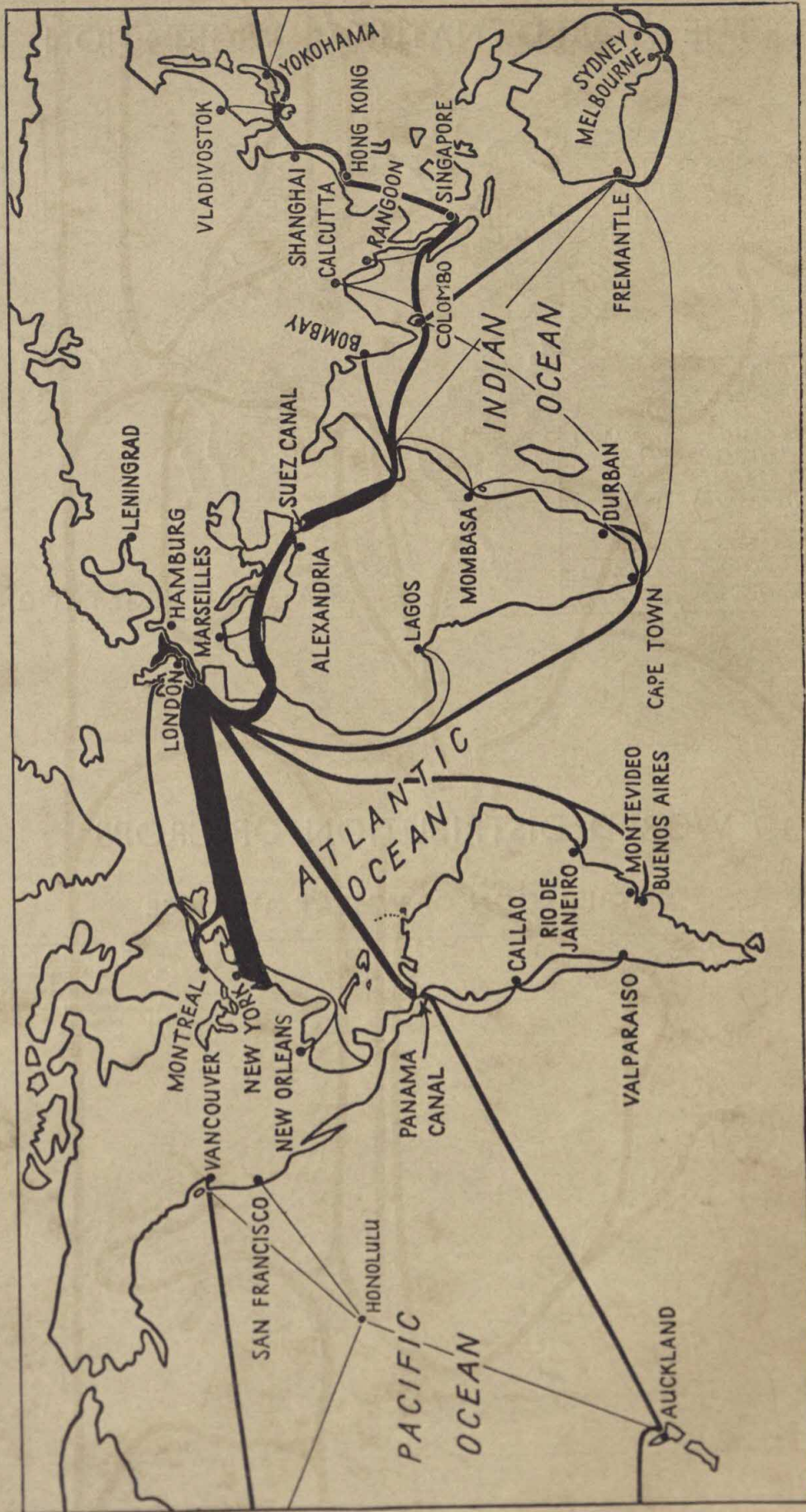
CLIMATIC TYPES



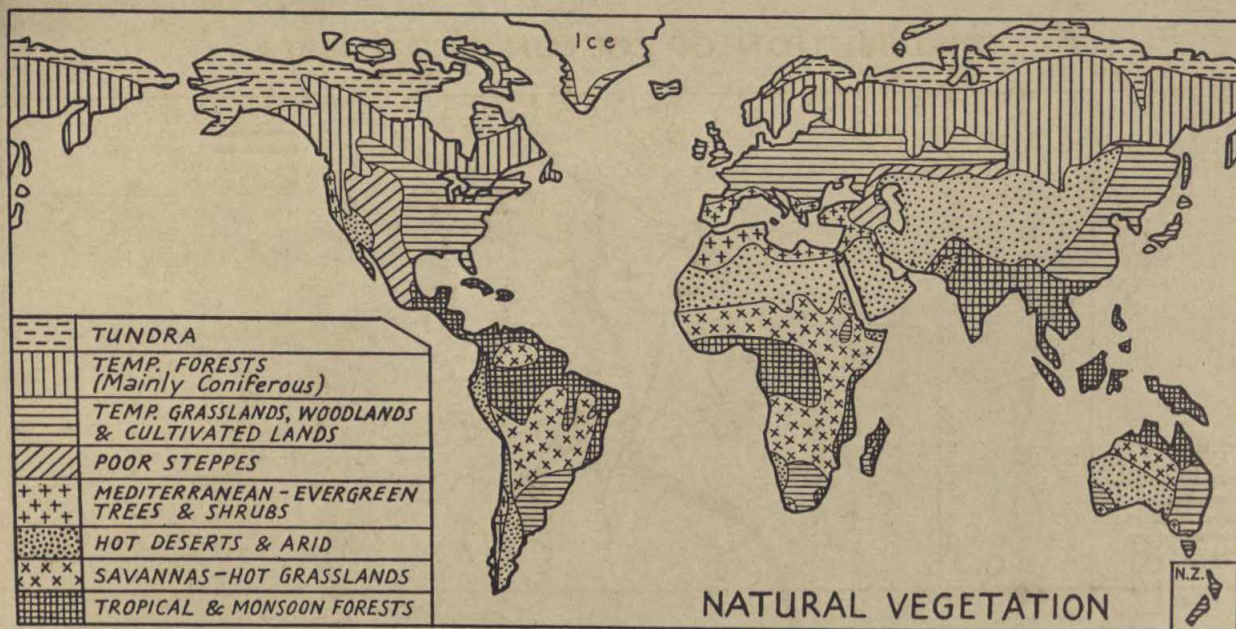
OCEAN CURRENTS



OCEAN TRADE ROUTES

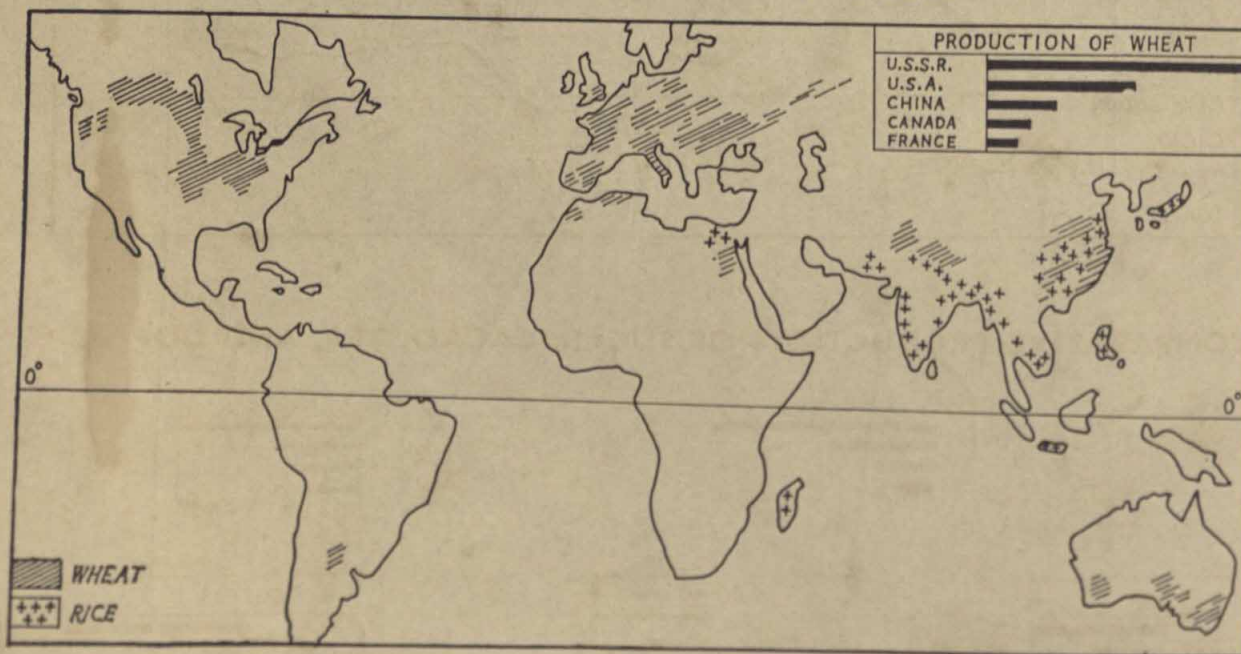


THE WORLD : NATURAL VEGETATION



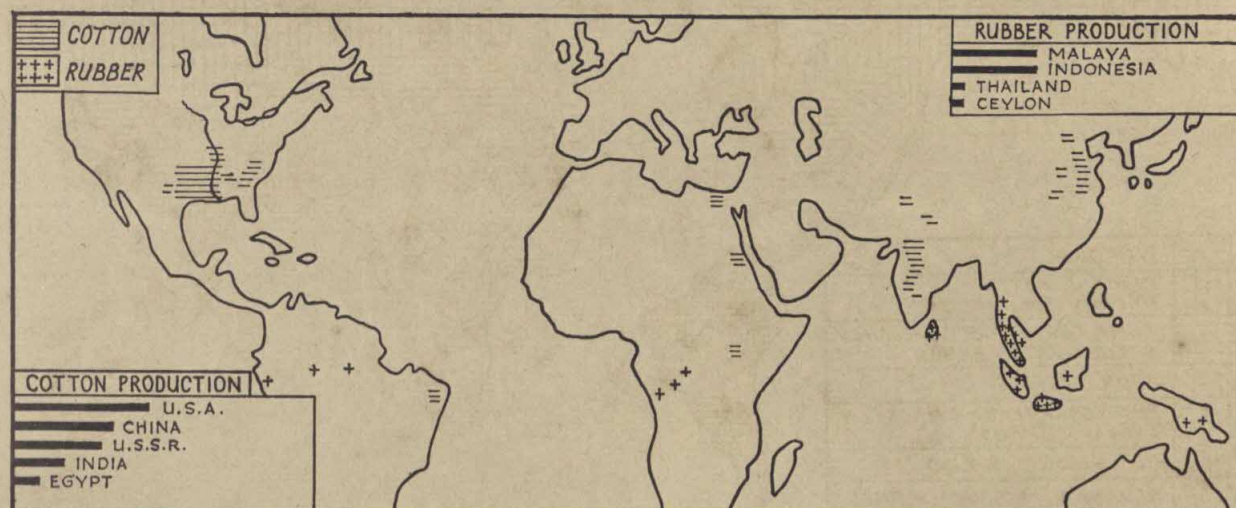
WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT AND RICE

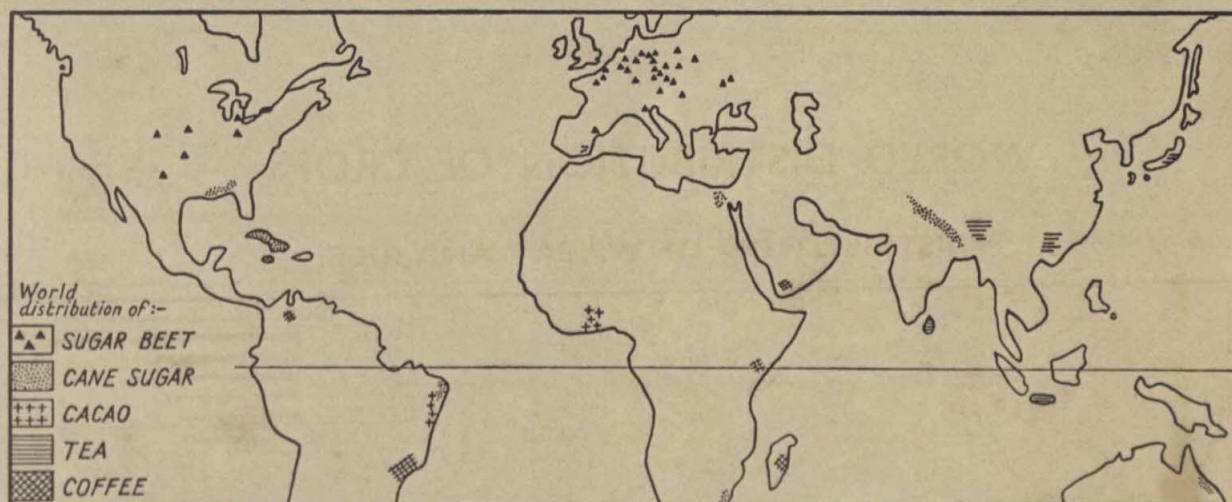


WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON AND RUBBER



DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR, CACAO, TEA, AND COFFEE



COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, CACAO, TEA, AND COFFEE

CANE SUGAR	
CUBA	
BRAZIL	
INDIA	
PHILIPPINES	

BEET SUGAR	
U.S.S.R.	
GERMANY	
U.S.A.	
FRANCE	

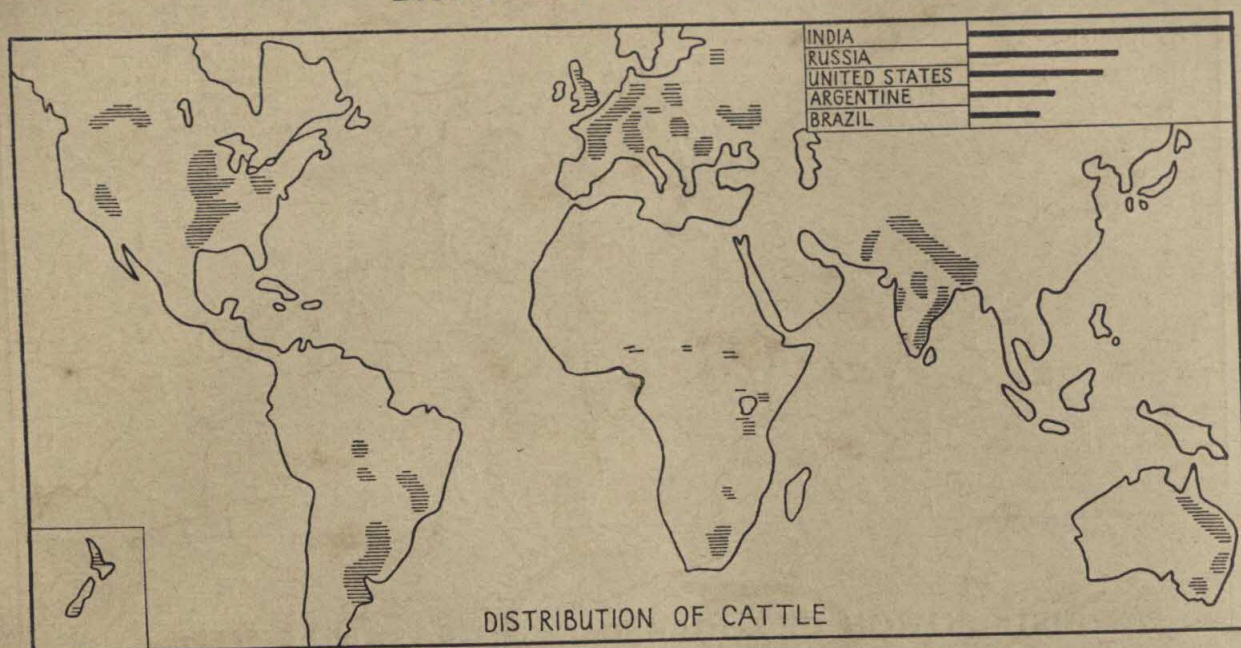
TEA	
INDIA	
CEYLON	
REST	

CACAO	
GHANA	
BRAZIL	
NIGERIA	

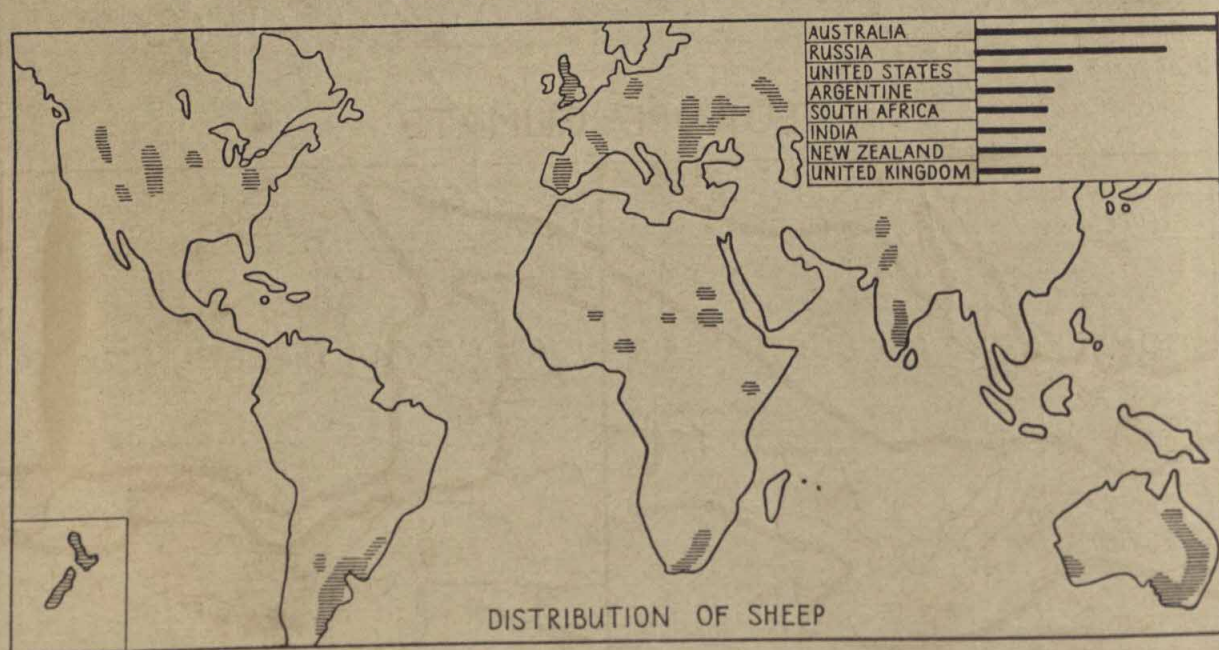
COFFEE	
BRAZIL	
COLOMBIA	
REST	

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE AND SHEEP

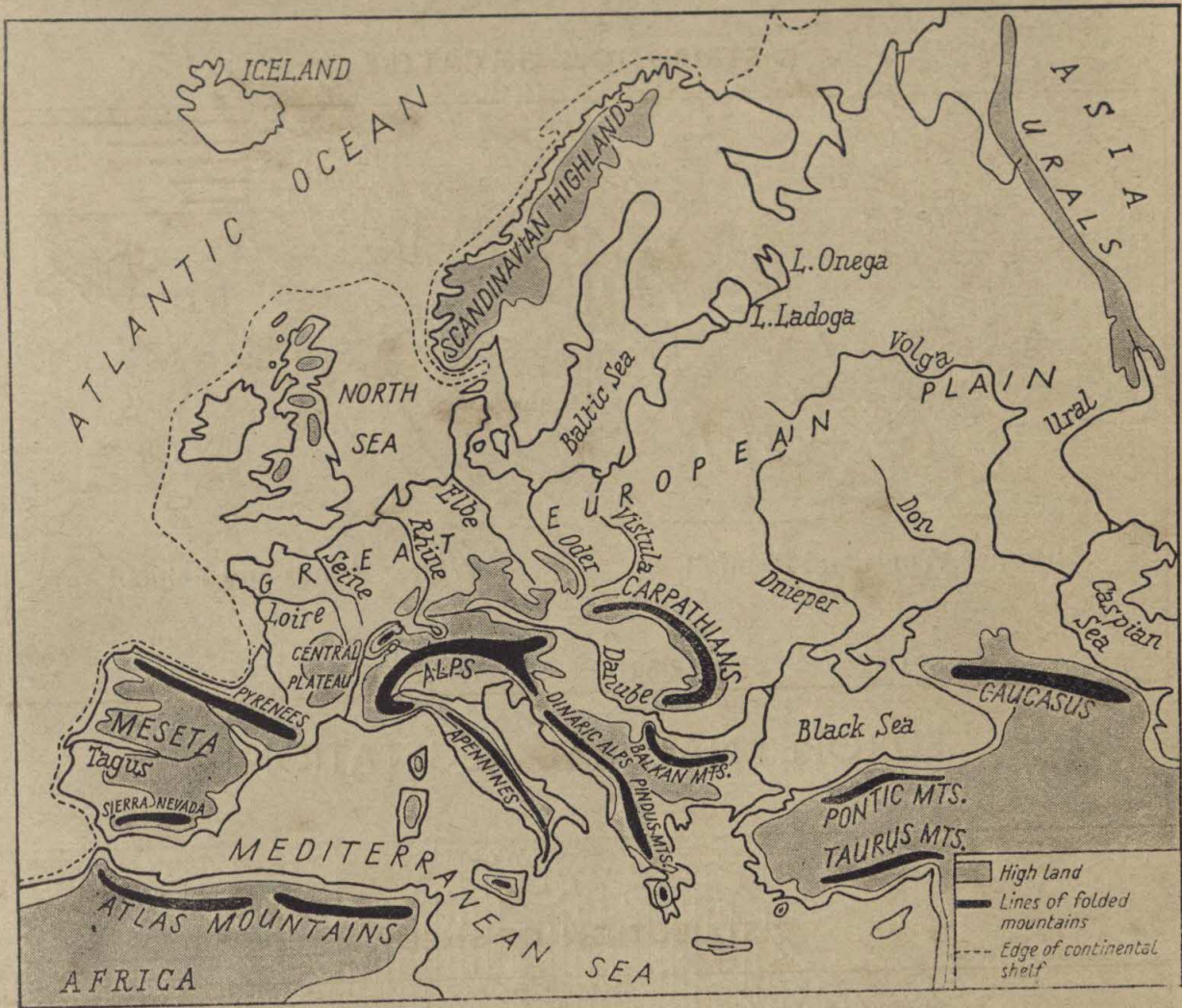
DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE



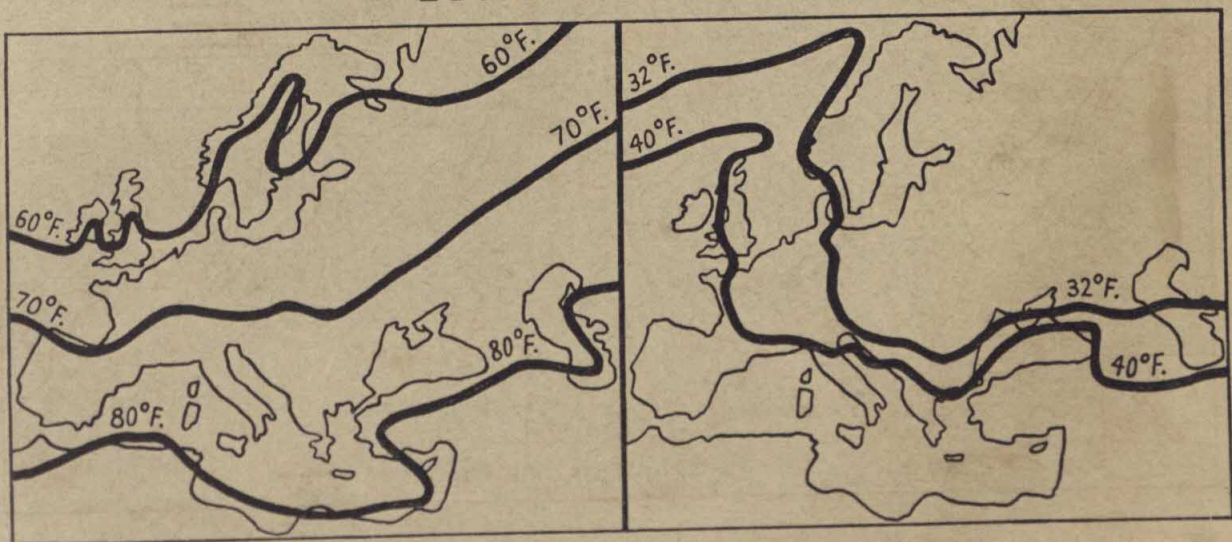
DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP



EUROPE : STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL FEATURES



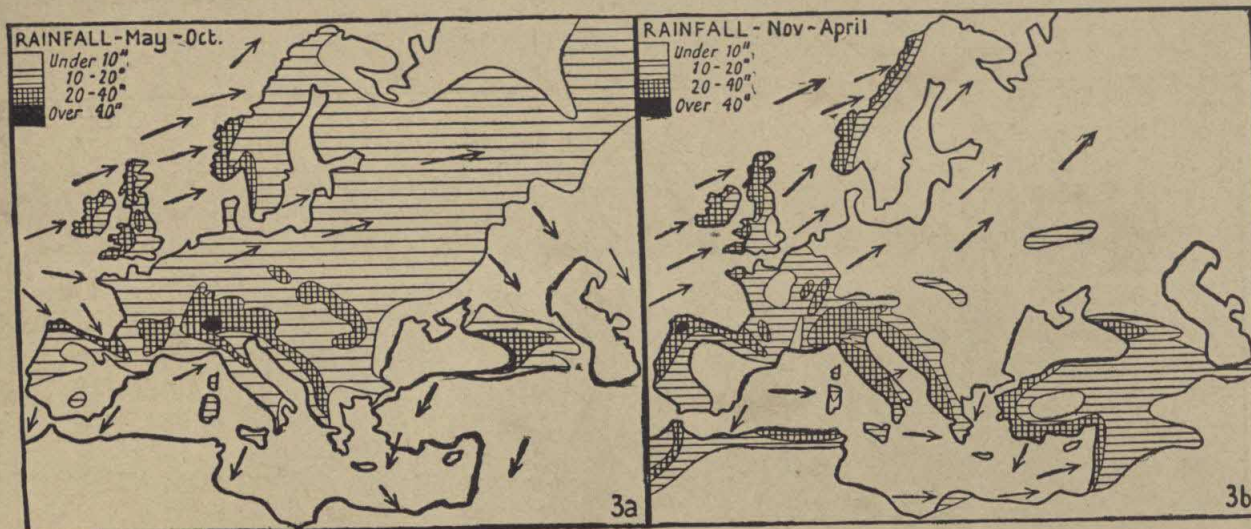
EUROPE : CLIMATE



July Temperatures

January Temperatures

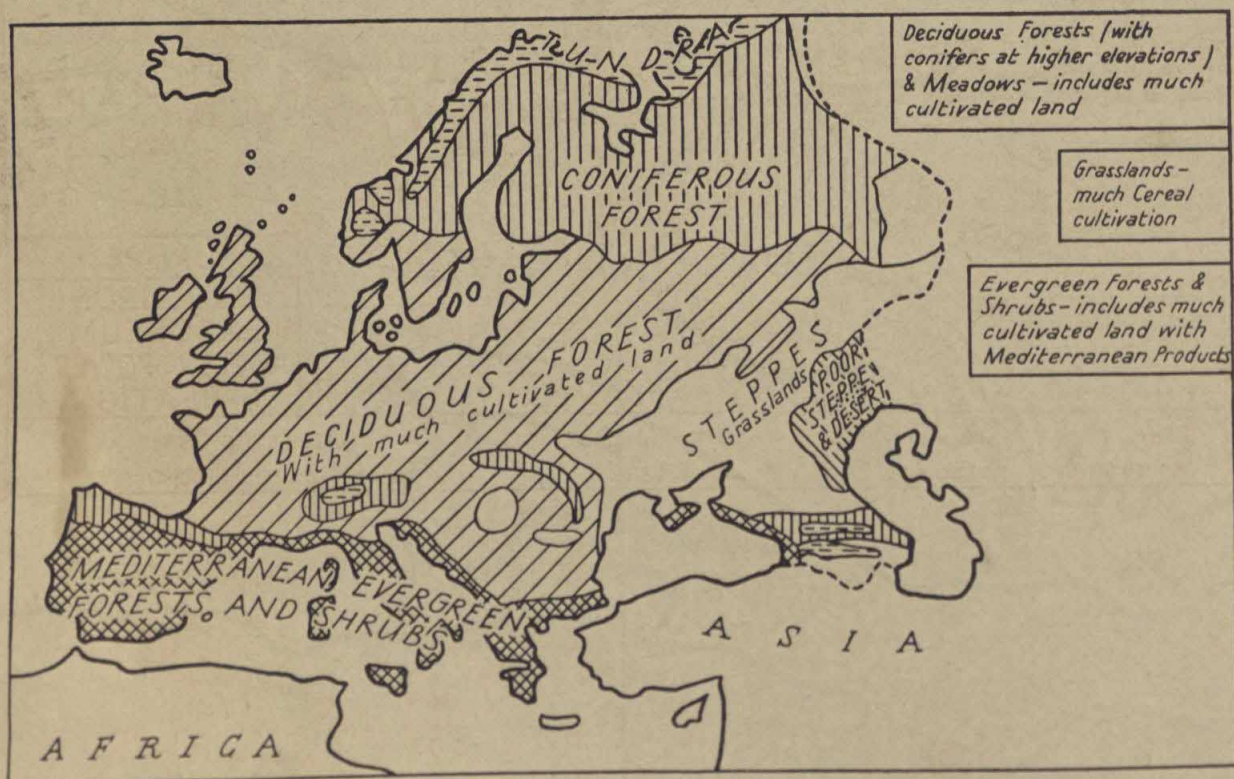
EUROPE : CLIMATE (continued)



Summer Winds and Rainfall

Winter Winds and Rainfall

EUROPE : NATURAL VEGETATION



EUROPE : MINERALS, HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER— POPULATION

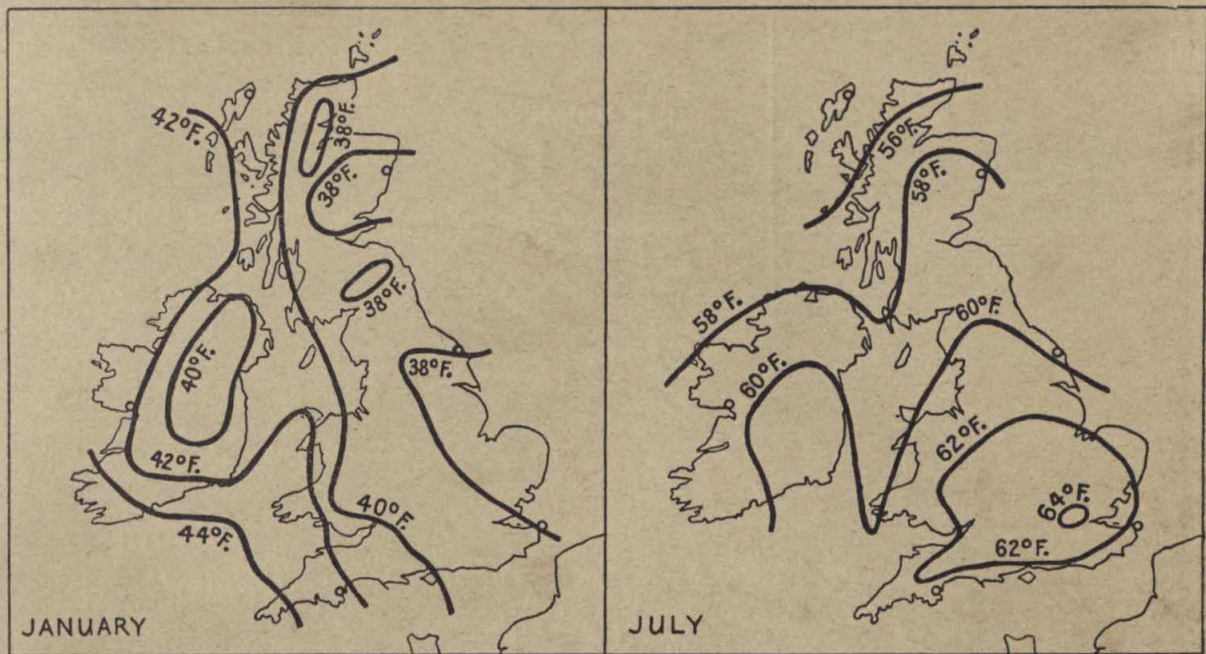


THE BRITISH ISLES : PHYSICAL FEATURES

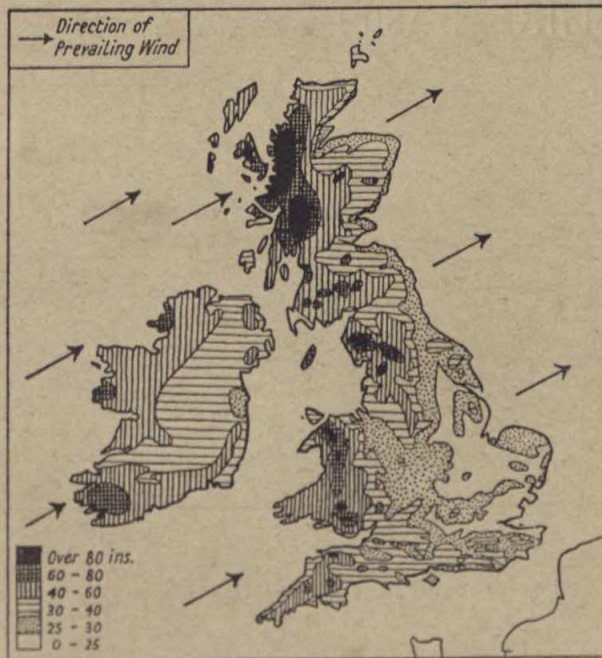


THE BRITISH ISLES : CLIMATE AND WEATHER

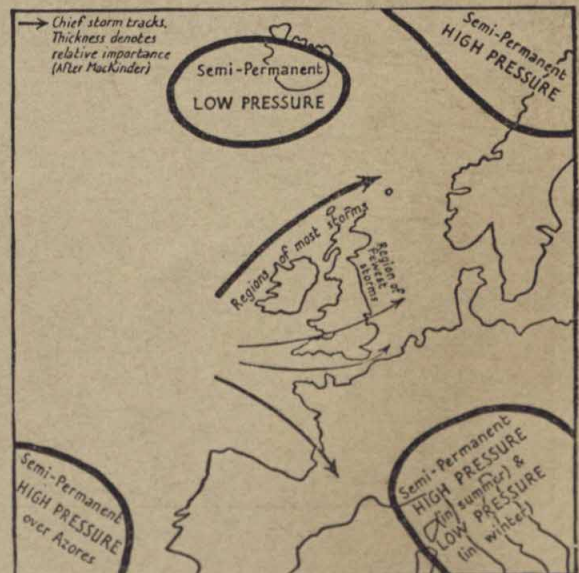
TEMPERATURE



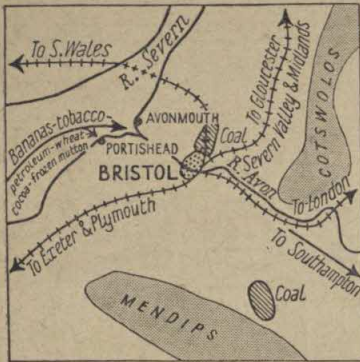
MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL



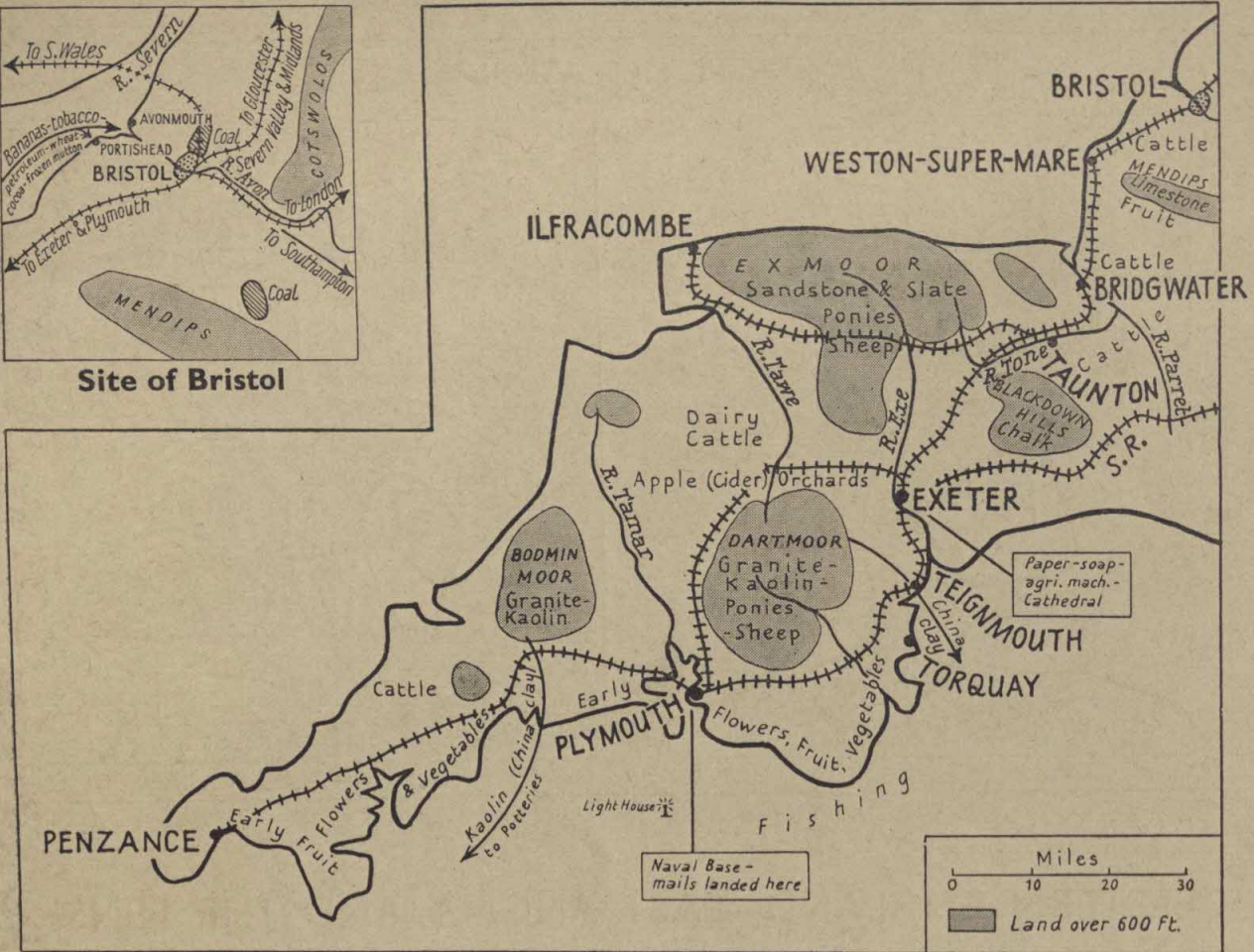
WEATHER



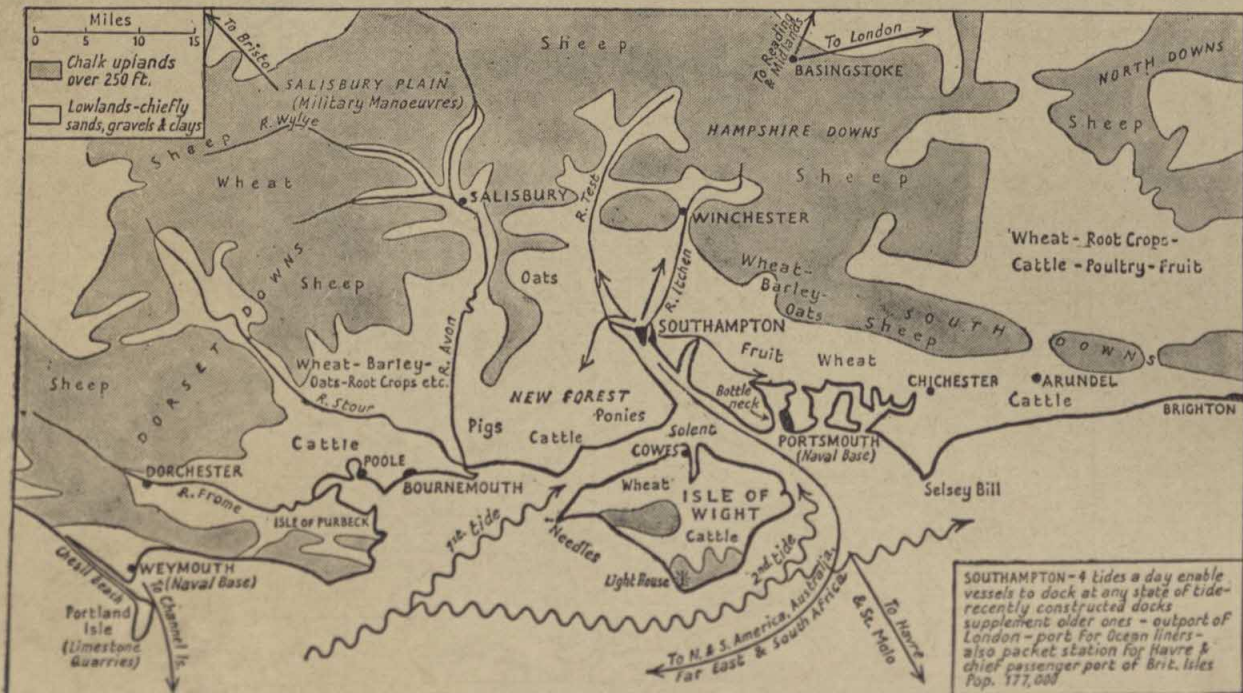
SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND



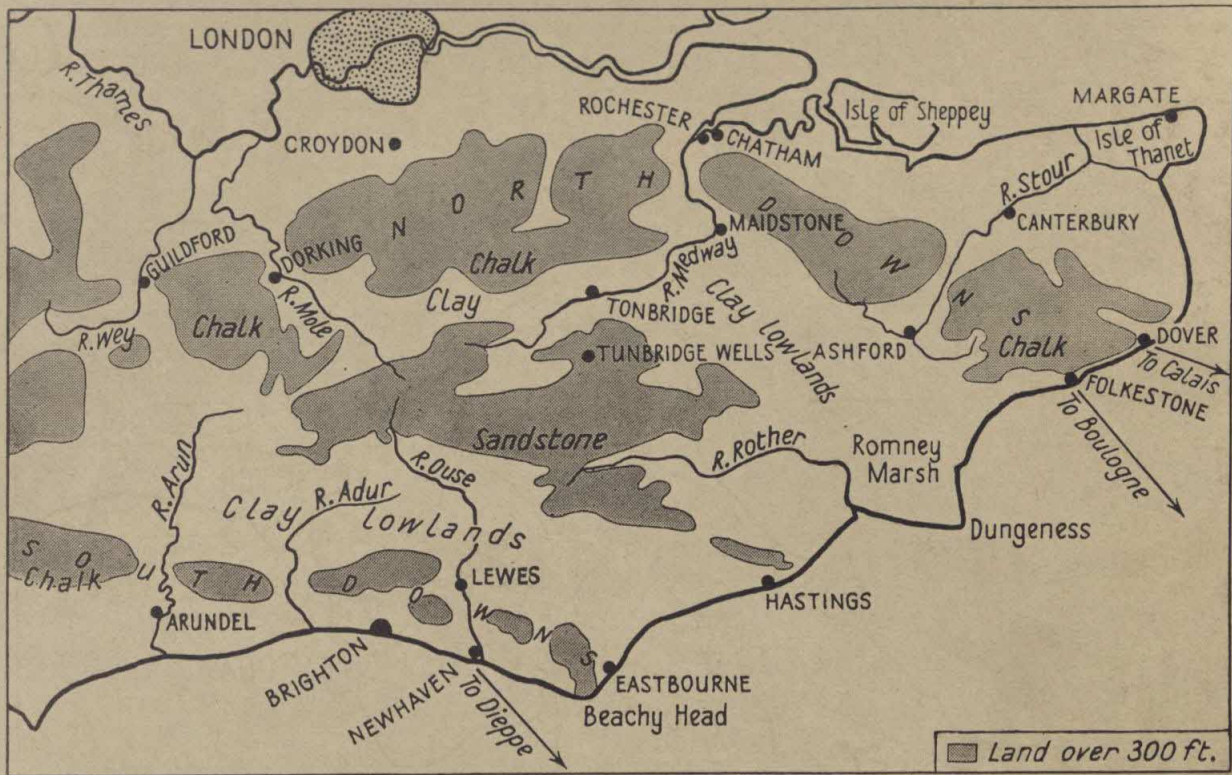
Site of Bristol



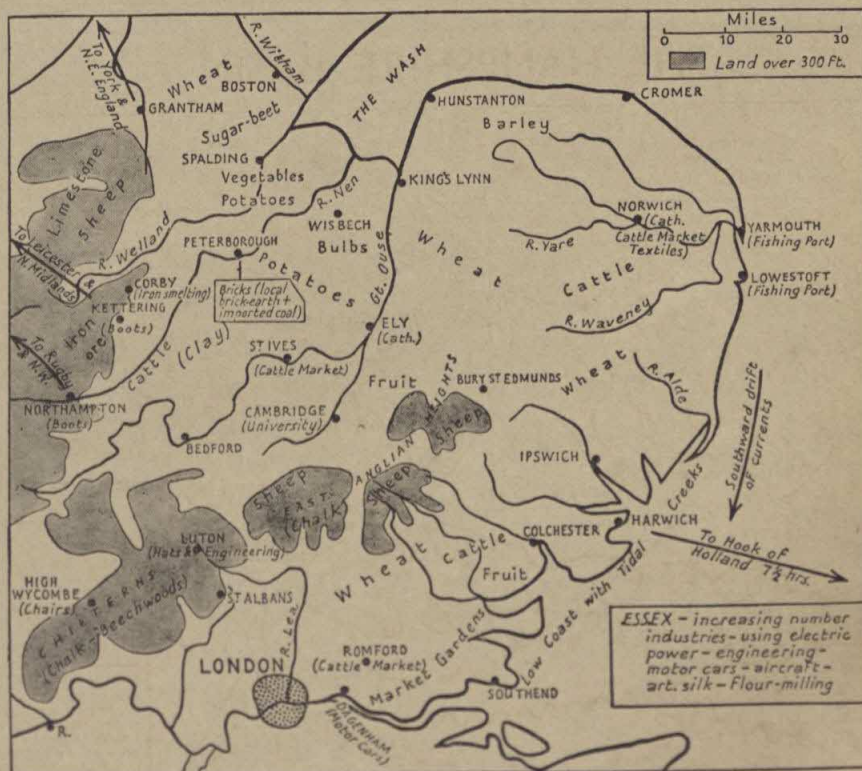
THE HAMPSHIRE BASIN



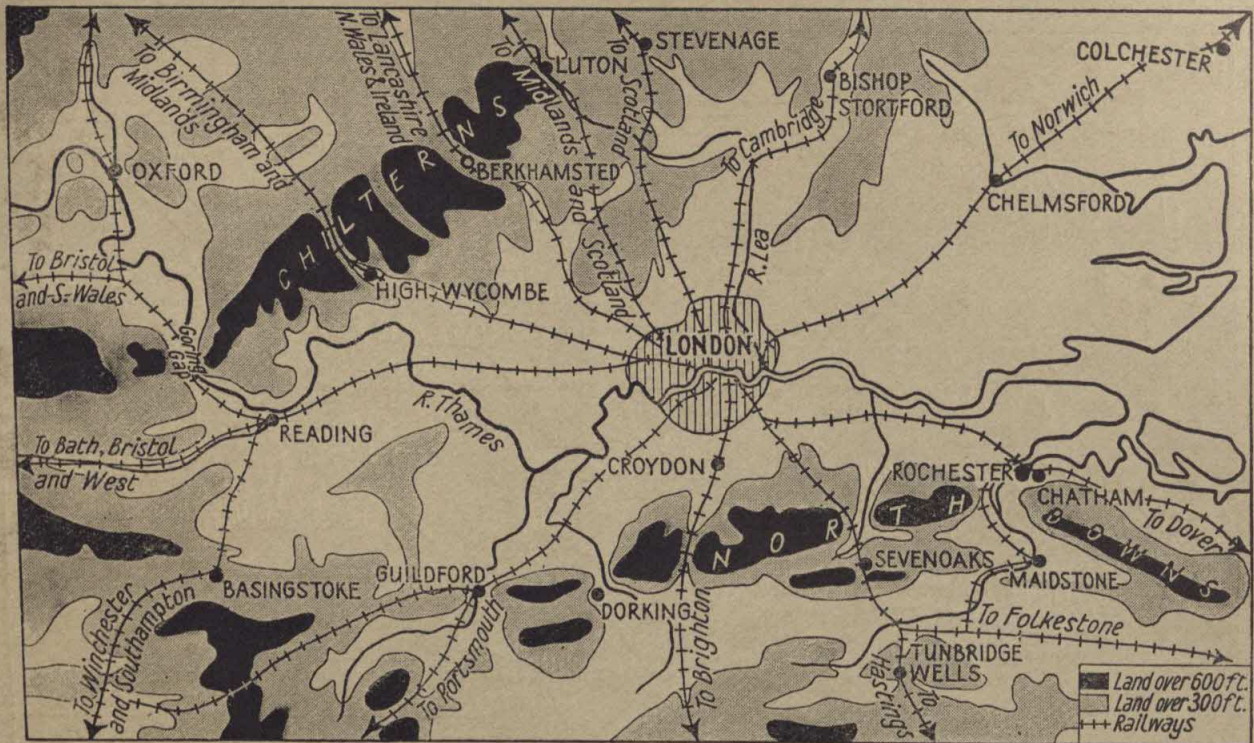
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND—DOWNLAND AND WEALD



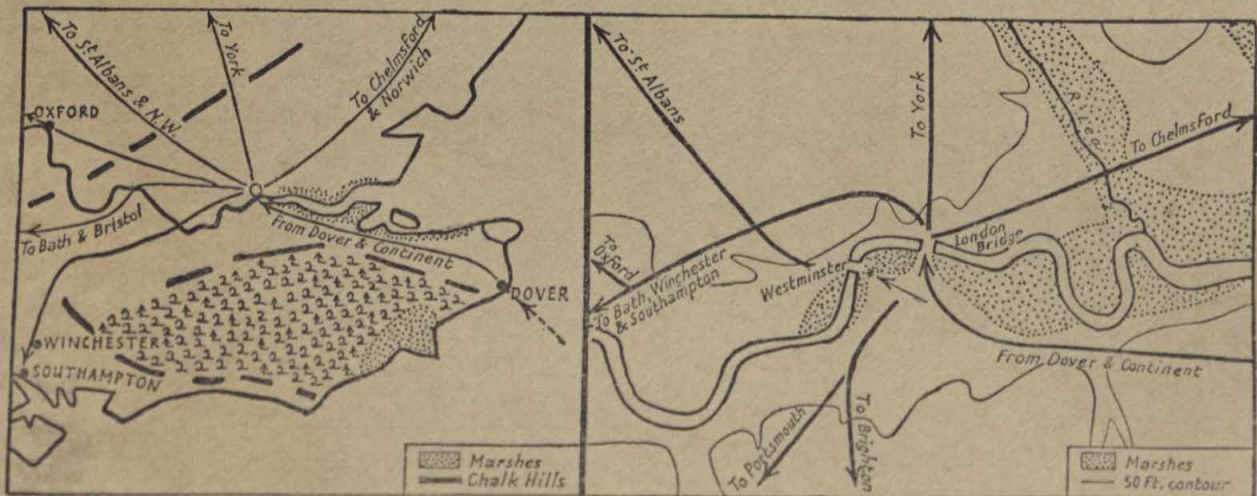
EASTERN ENGLAND—EAST ANGLIA AND THE FENS



THE LONDON BASIN



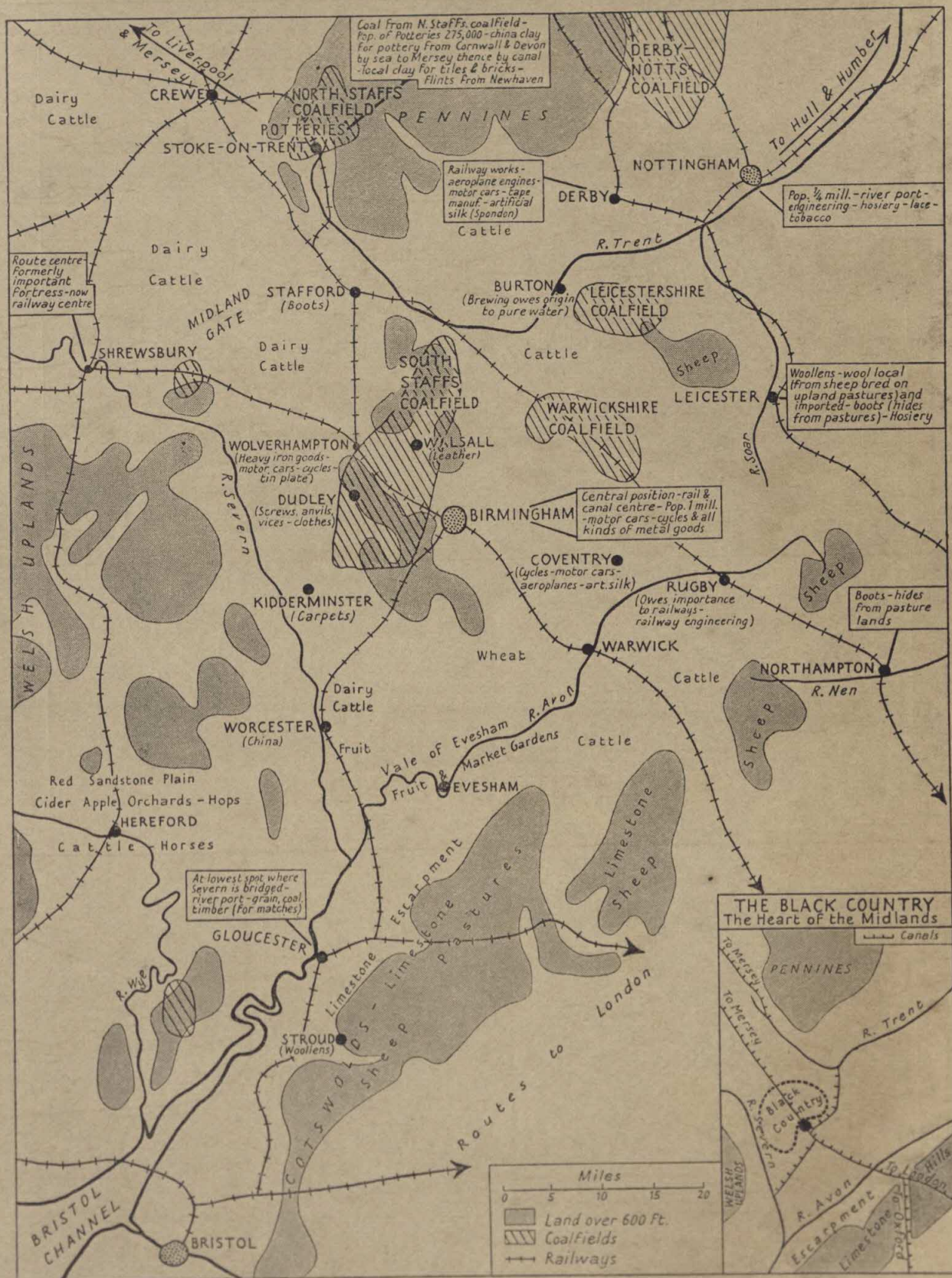
THE SITE OF LONDON



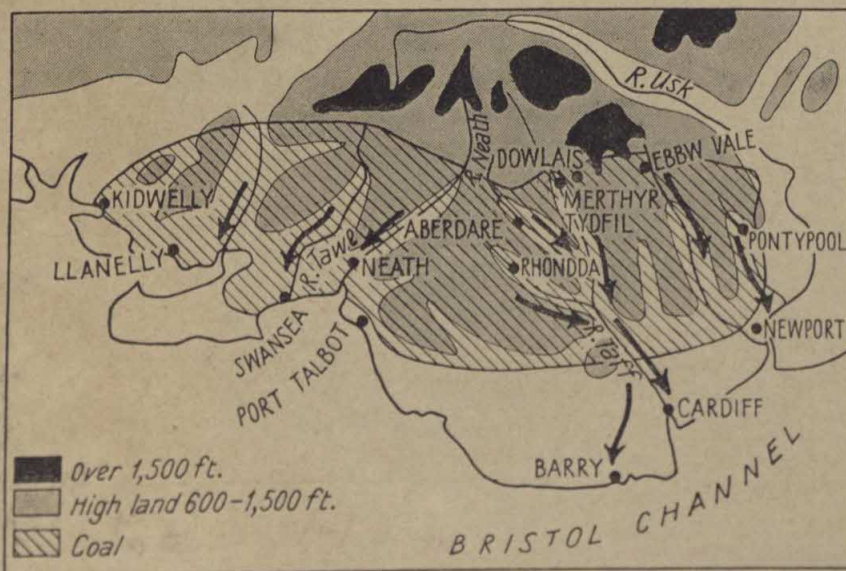
A. London—a 'bridge' town and route centre

B. The site of London in detail

THE MIDLANDS: AN INDUSTRIAL, PASTORAL, AND AGRICULTURAL AREA

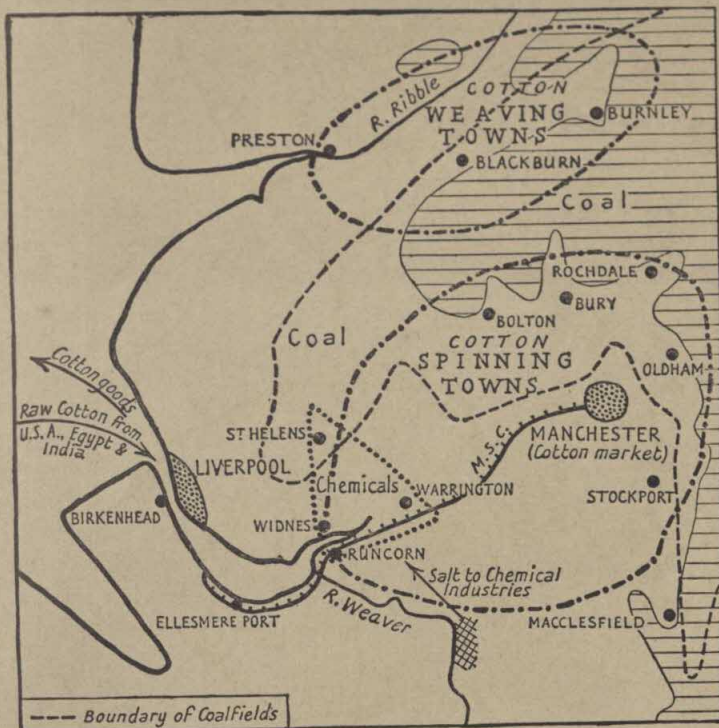


WALES AND ITS MARGINS

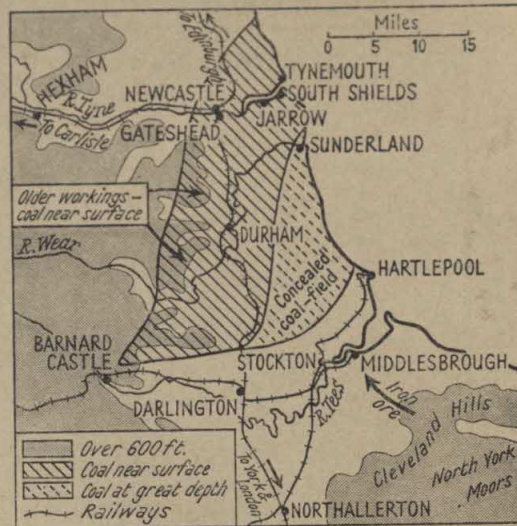


**SOUTH
WALES
COAL-FIELD**

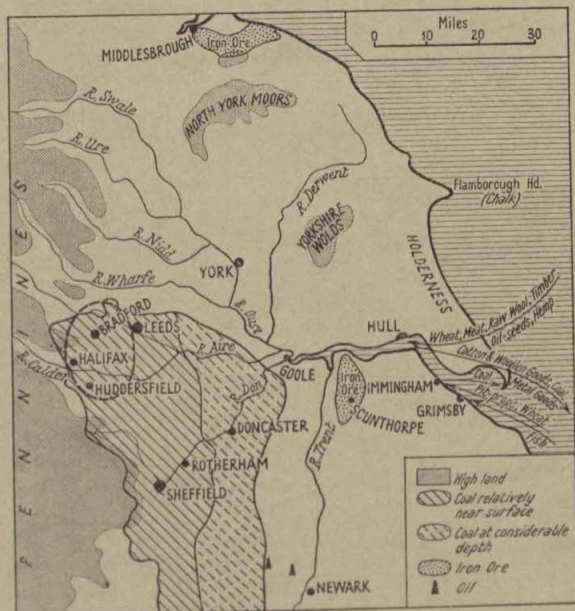
NORTHERN ENGLAND



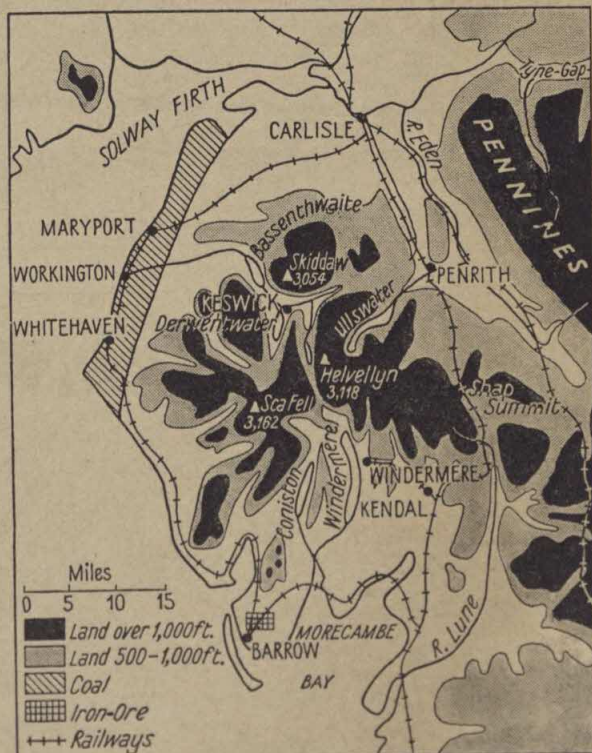
Lancashire Industrial Area



Northumberland and Durham Coal-field

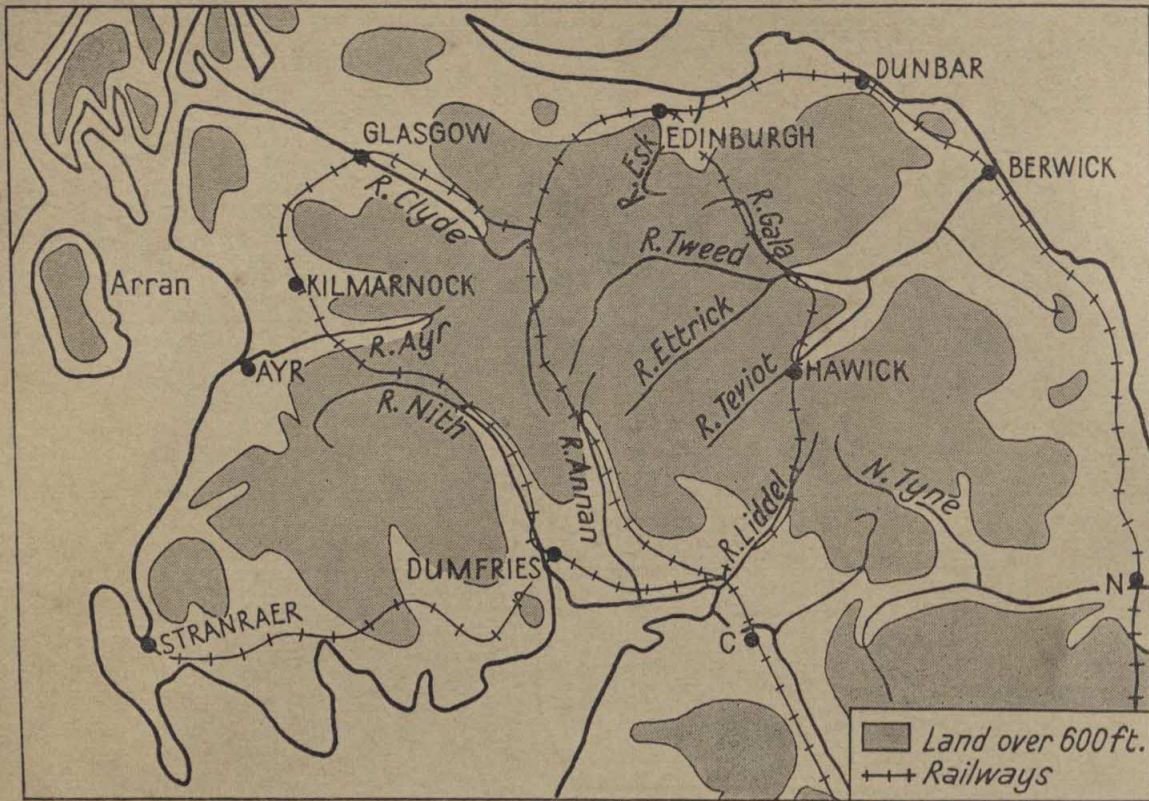


The Yorkshire Industrial Area and its Margins

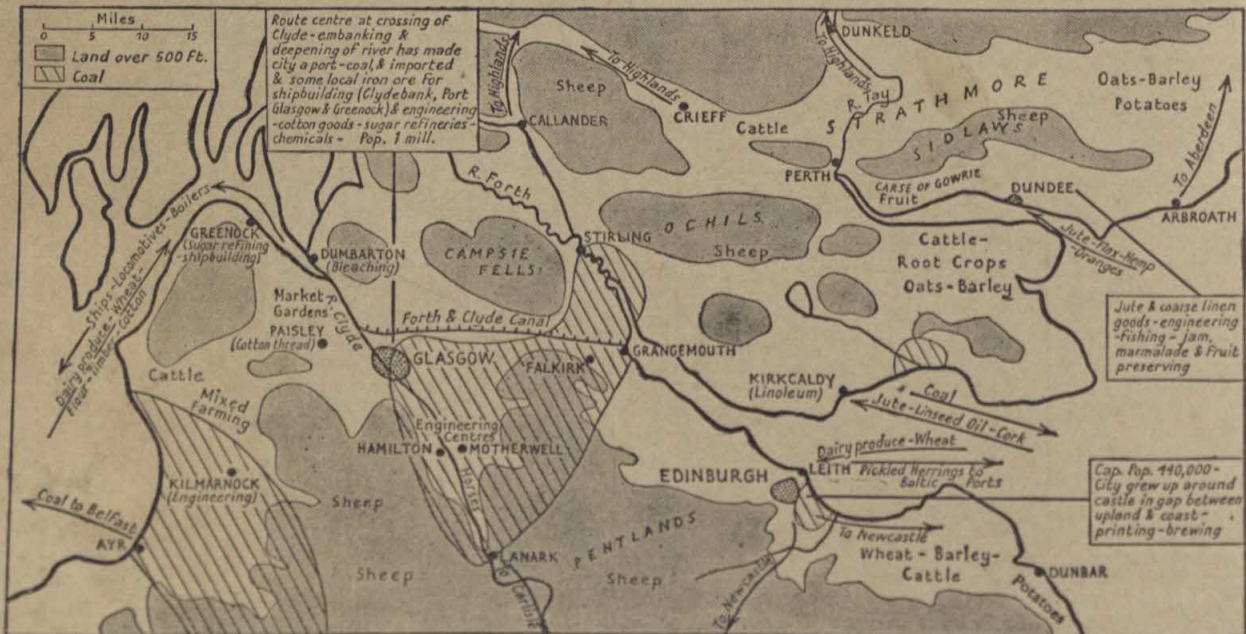


Lake District

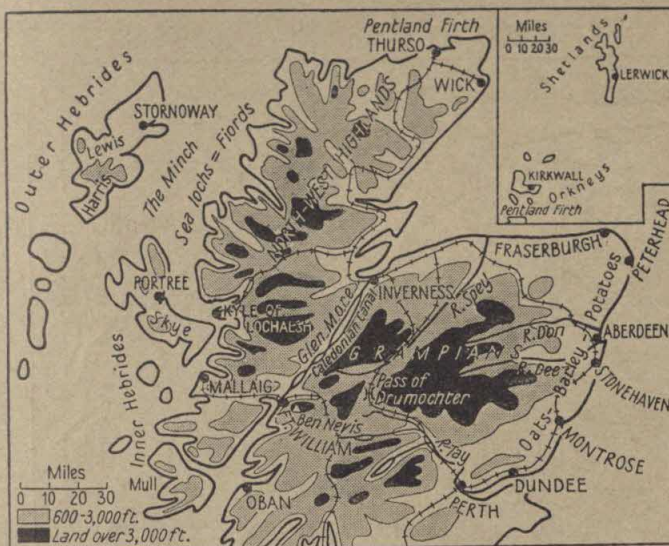
THE SOUTHERN UPLANDS OF SCOTLAND



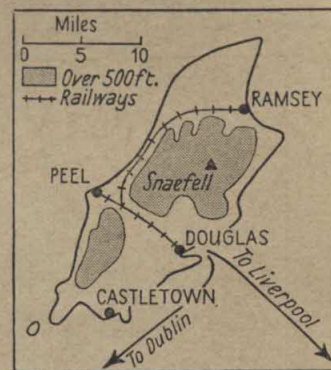
THE MIDLAND VALLEY OF SCOTLAND



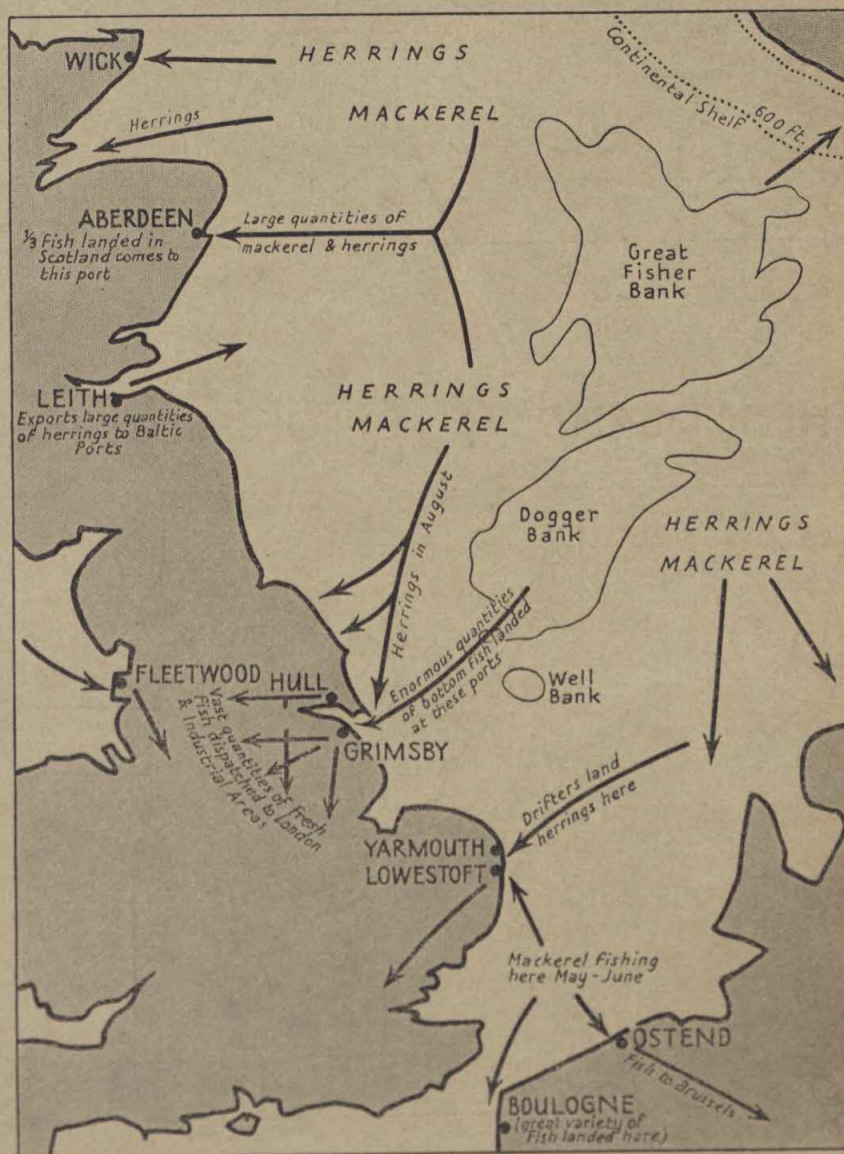
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND



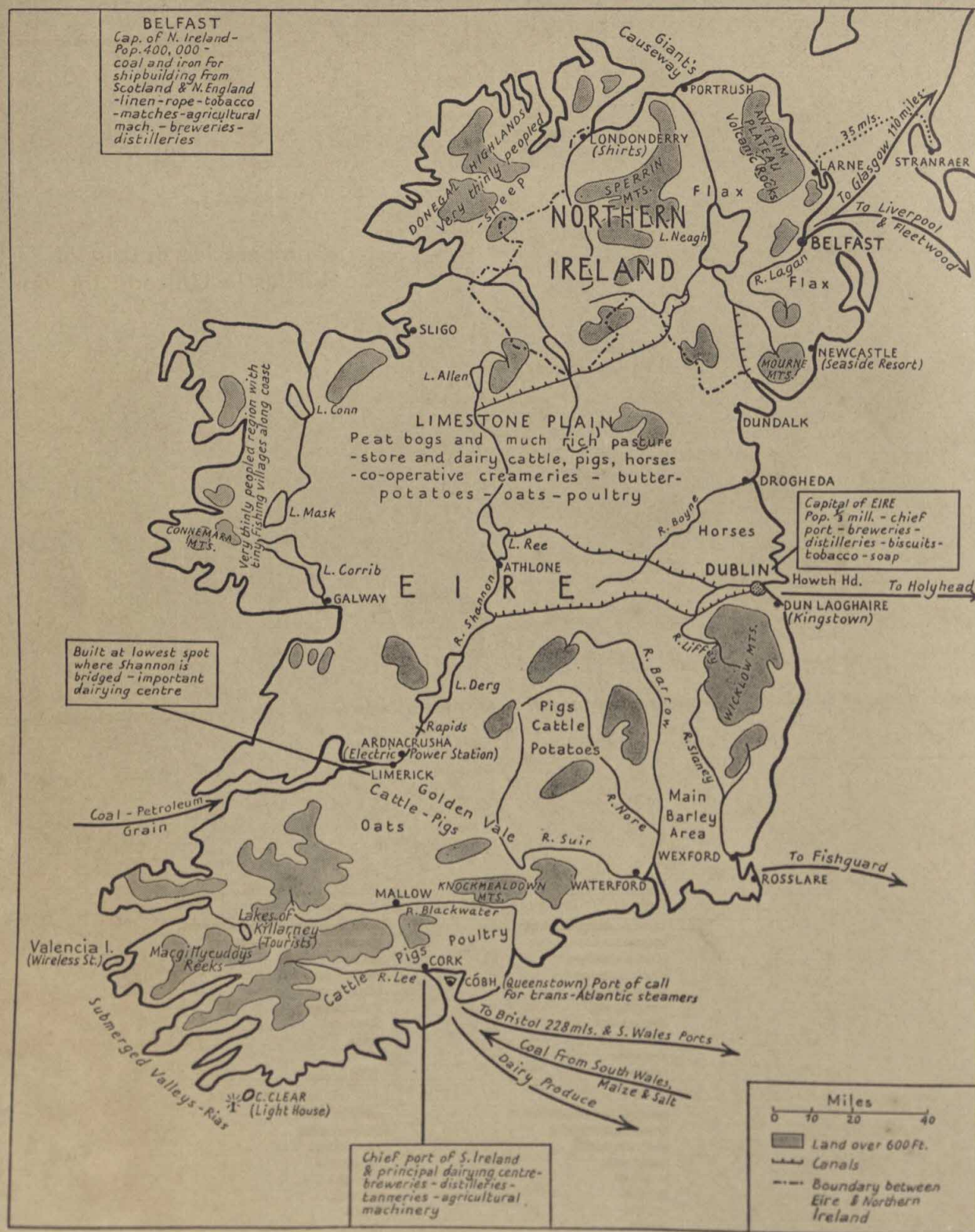
ISLE OF MAN



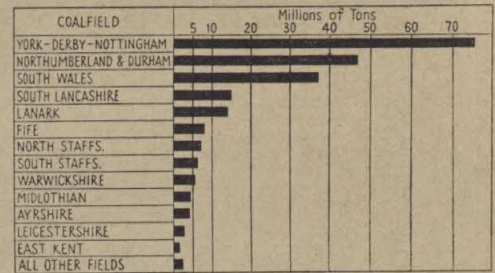
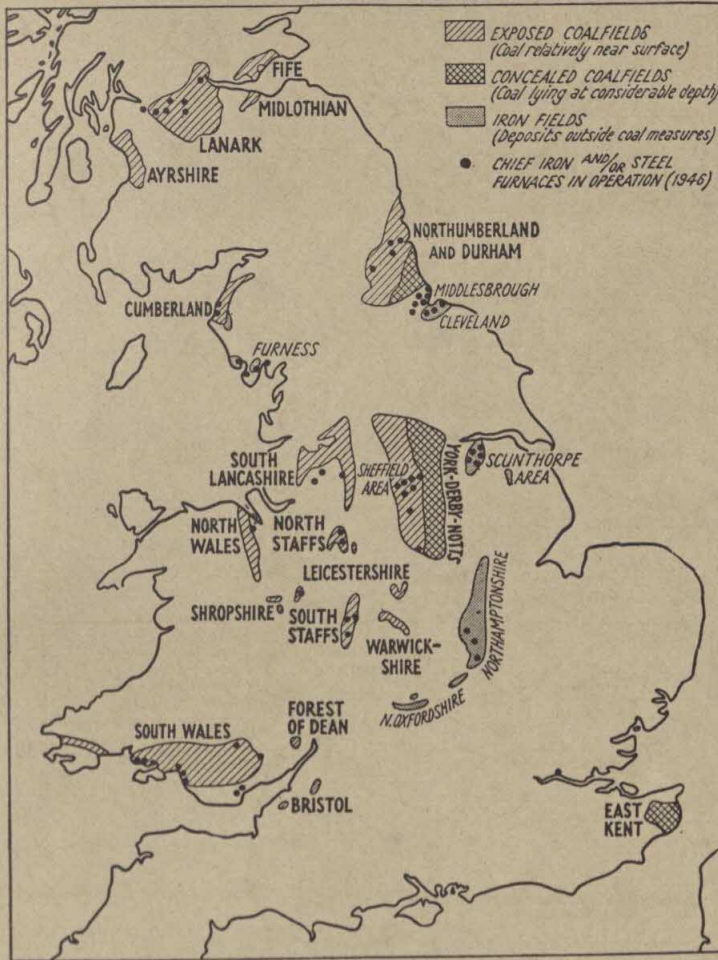
NORTH SEA FISHING-GROUNDS



IRELAND: THE IRISH REPUBLIC (EIRE) AND NORTHERN IRELAND



UNITED KINGDOM: COAL- AND IRON-FIELDS AND TRADE



**Comparative output of
Coal-fields in United Kingdom**

CHIEF BRITISH IMPORTS		CHIEF BRITISH EXPORTS	
PETROLEUM		MACHINERY	
MEAT		MOTOR VEHICLES	
RAW WOOL & COTTON		TEXTILES	
TIMBER & WOOD PULP		CHEMICALS	
FRUIT & VEGETABLES		ELEC. MACHINERY	
GRAIN & FLOUR		IRON & STEEL	
ORES		MANUF. METALS	
TEA, COFFEE, COCOA		PETROLEUM	
DAIRY PRODUCE		SHIPS	
SUGAR		WOOL	
MAIN SOURCES OF BRITISH IMPORTS		MAIN DESTINATIONS OF BRIT. EXPORTS.	
UNITED STATES		UNITED STATES	
CANADA		AUSTRALIA	
AUSTRALIA		CANADA	
NEW ZEALAND		INDIA	
INDIA		SOUTH AFRICA	
HOLLAND		NEW ZEALAND	
GERMANY, WEST		HOLLAND	
DENMARK		GERMANY, WEST	
ARGENTINA		FRANCE	
SOUTH AFRICA		DENMARK	

FRANCE



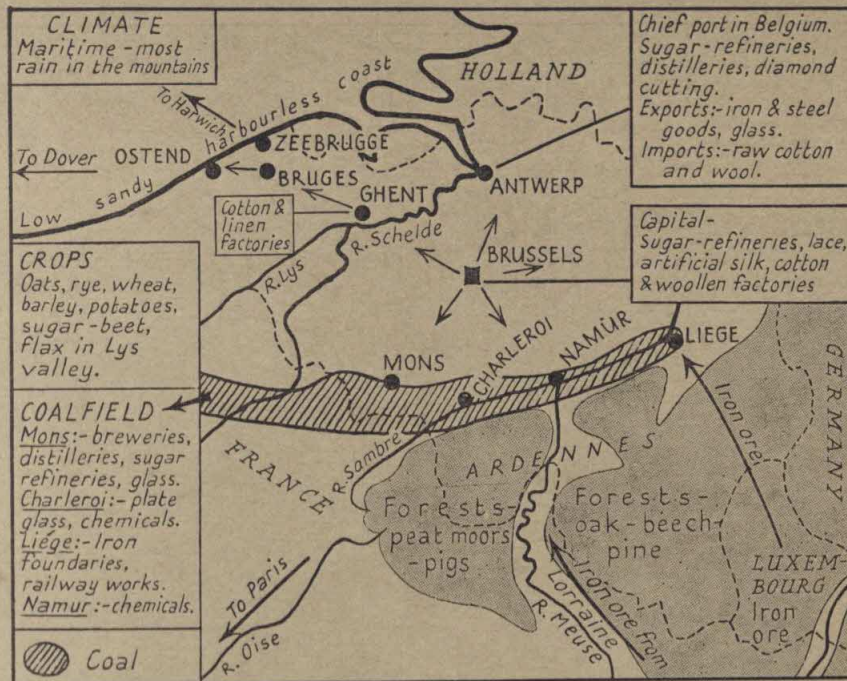
EXPORTS OF FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND HOLLAND

CHIEF EXPORTS OF HOLLAND	
Coal	■■■■■
Textiles	■■■■■
Tin	■■■■■
Butter	■■■■■

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF FRANCE	
Chemicals	■■■■■
Iron and Steel Goods	■■■■■
Cotton Goods	■■■■■
Silk Goods	■■■■■

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF BELGIUM	
Iron and Steel Goods	■■■■■
Machinery	■■■■■
Cotton Goods	■■■■■
Coal	■■■■■
Glass Goods	■■■■■

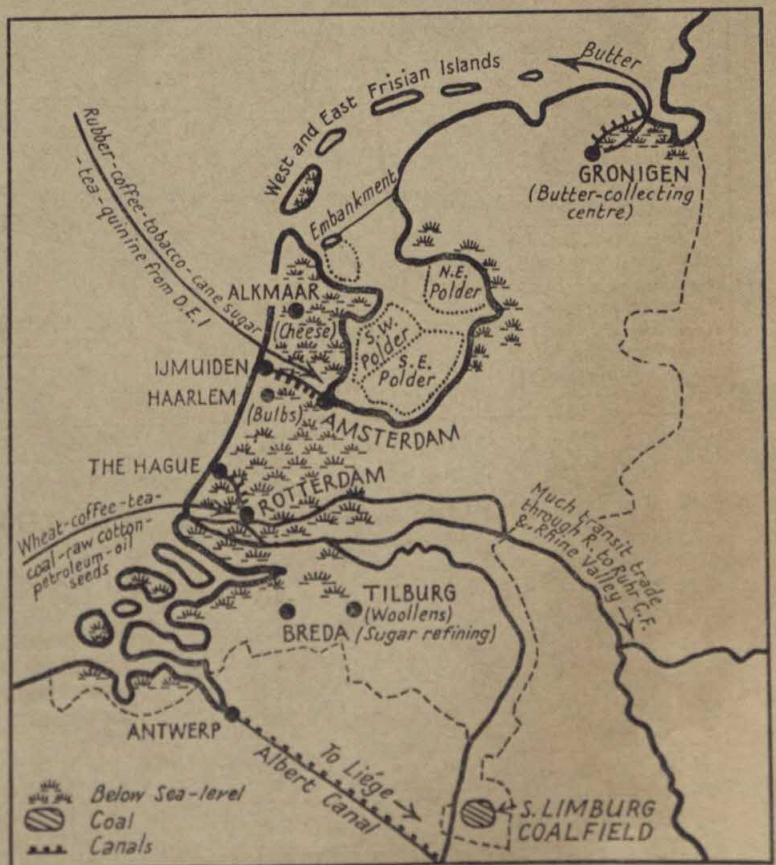
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND



BELGIUM



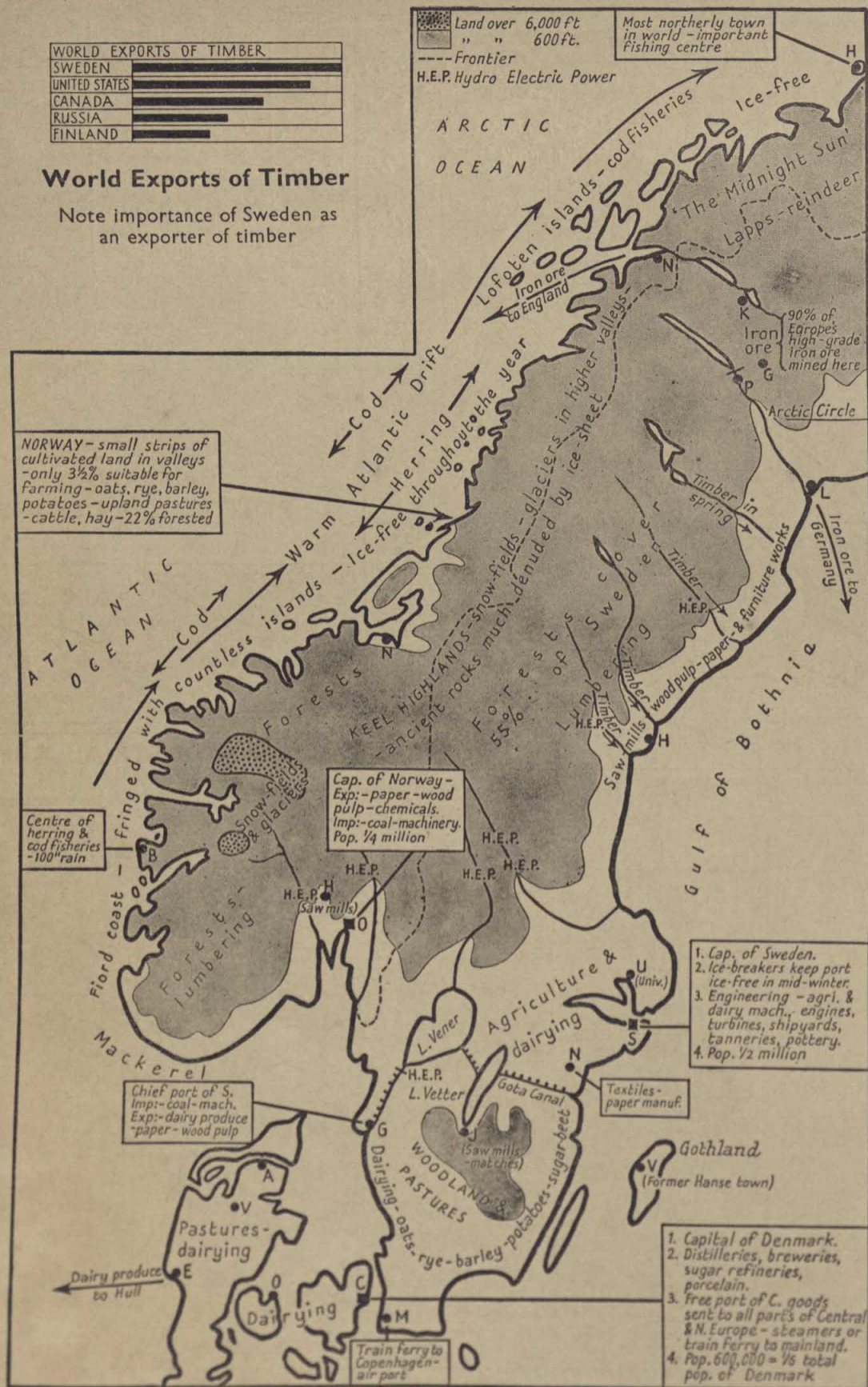
Reclamation of the Zuider Zee



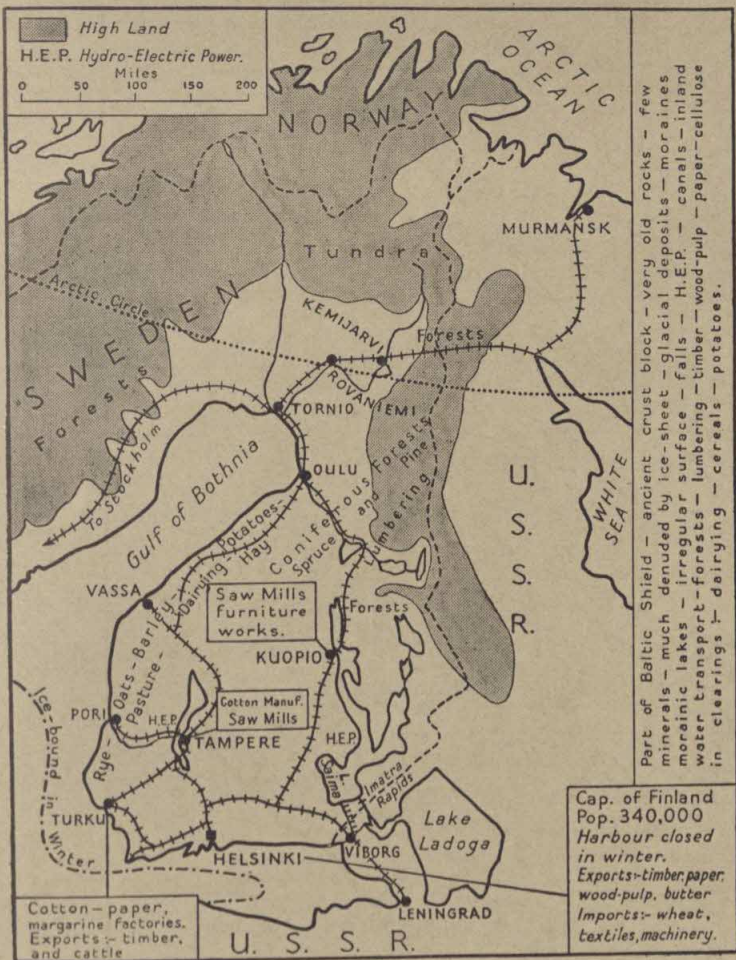
HOLLAND

WORLD EXPORTS OF TIMBER	
SWEDEN	100%
UNITED STATES	85%
CANADA	75%
RUSSIA	60%
FINLAND	50%

Note importance of Sweden as an exporter of timber



FINLAND, GERMANY, POLAND

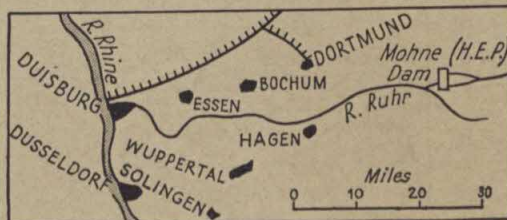


FINLAND



GERMANY

POLITICAL DIVISIONS

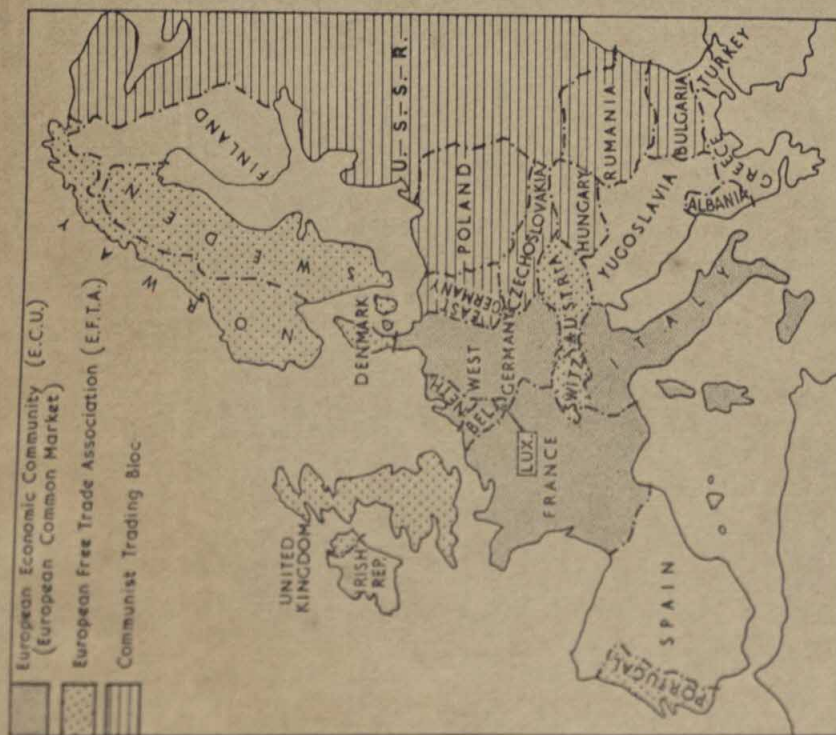


RUHR INDUSTRIAL AREA



POLAND

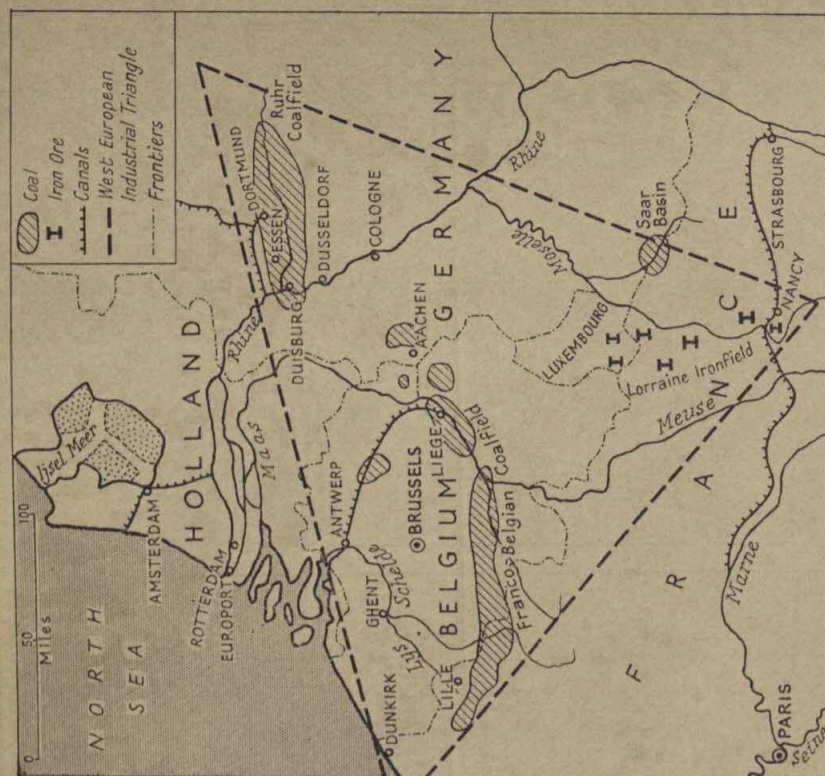
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC GROUPS



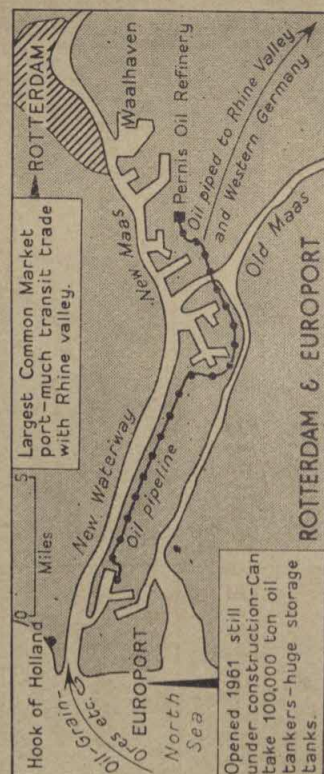
The *European Economic Community* (the *Common Market*) is an association of six States whose aim is to abolish all trade restrictions between themselves and to set up a common tariff wall against all other countries. The *West European Industrial Triangle* forms the heart of the *Common Market*.

The *European Free Trade Association* consists of seven countries. They are pledged to abolish trade restrictions between themselves, though each member is free to pursue its own trade policy towards countries outside the group.

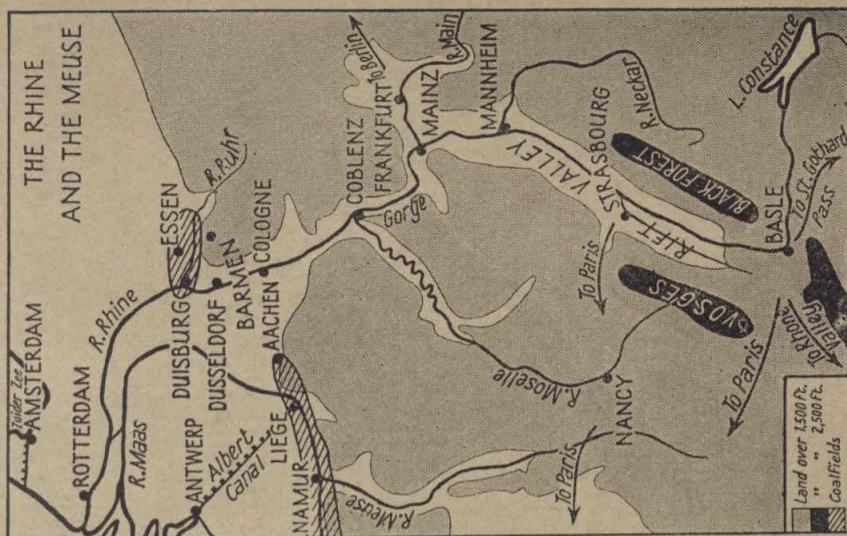
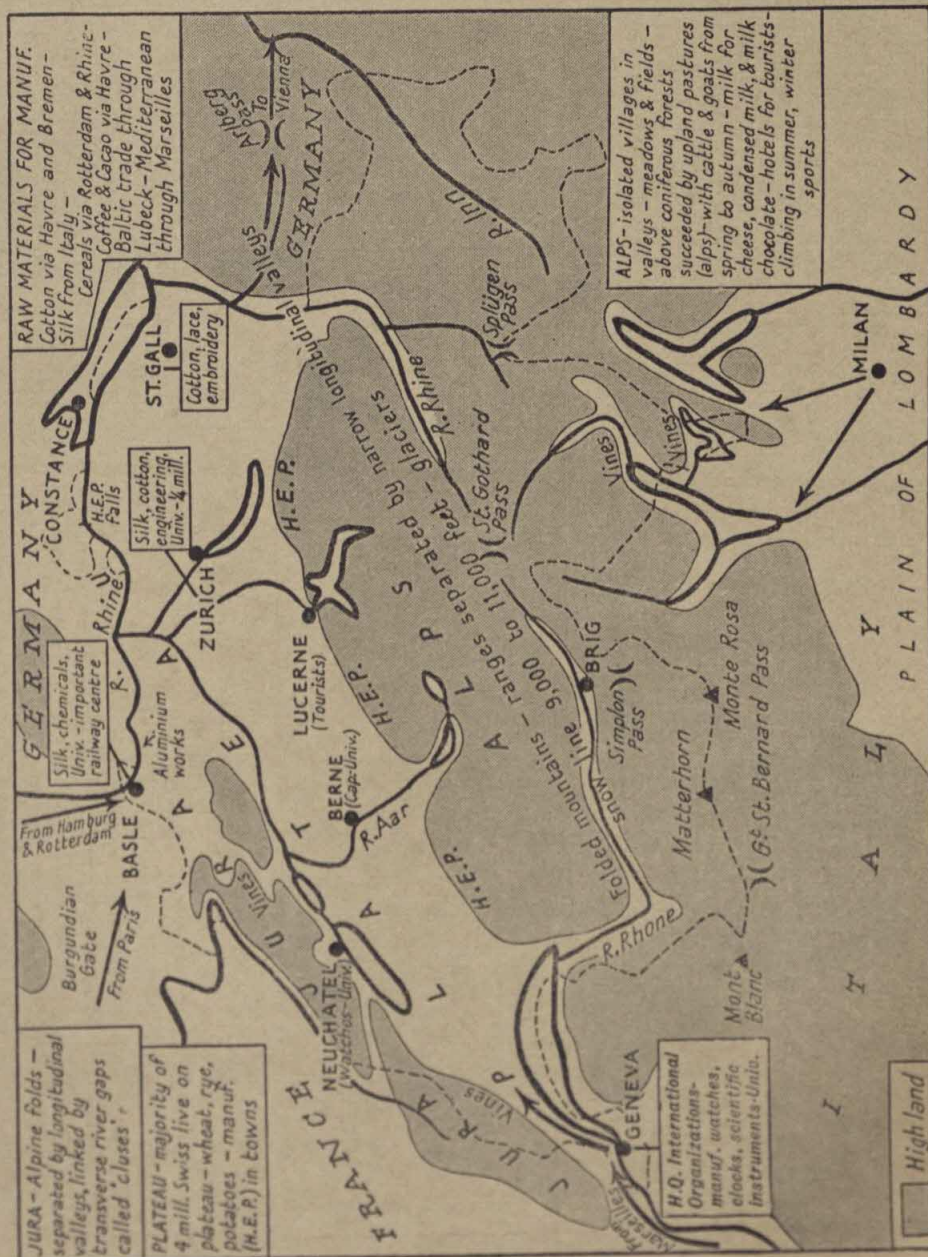
The *Communist Trading Bloc* forms one economic bloc with specialized long-term planning.



THE WESTERN EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL TRIANGLE



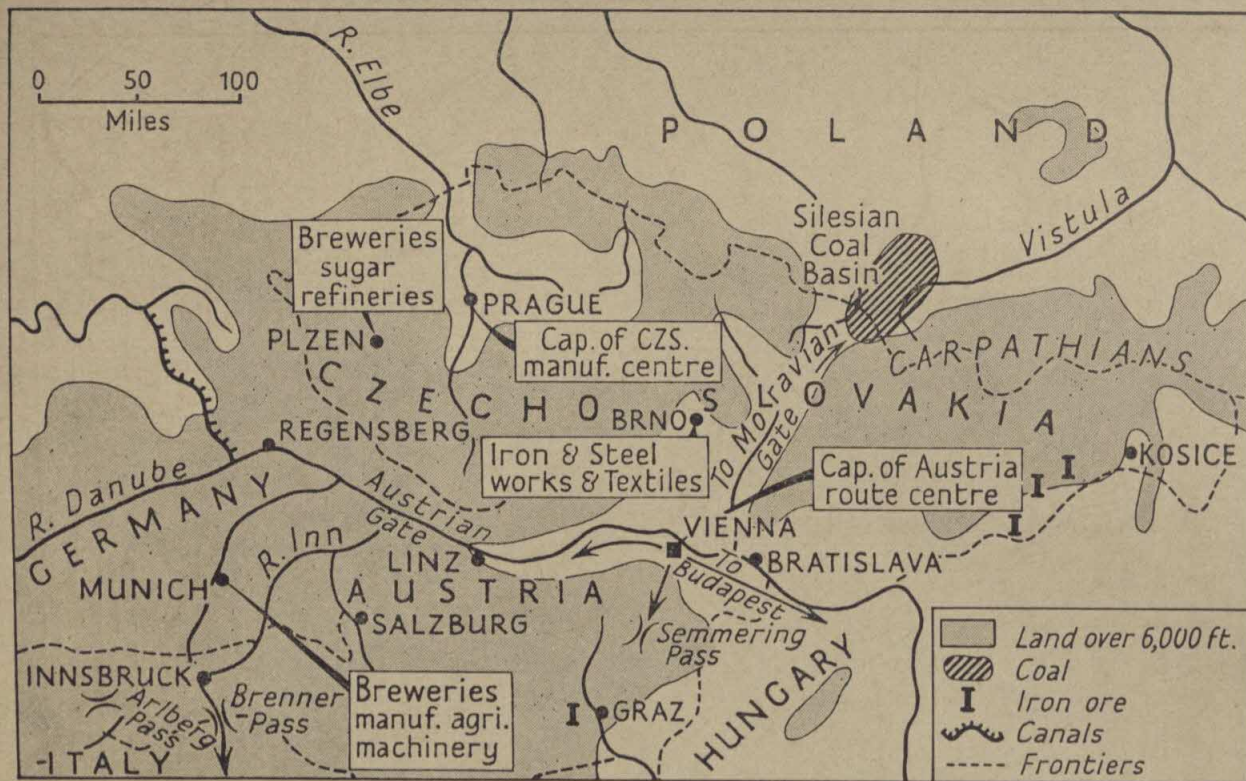
SWITZERLAND AND THE ALPS—THE RHINE



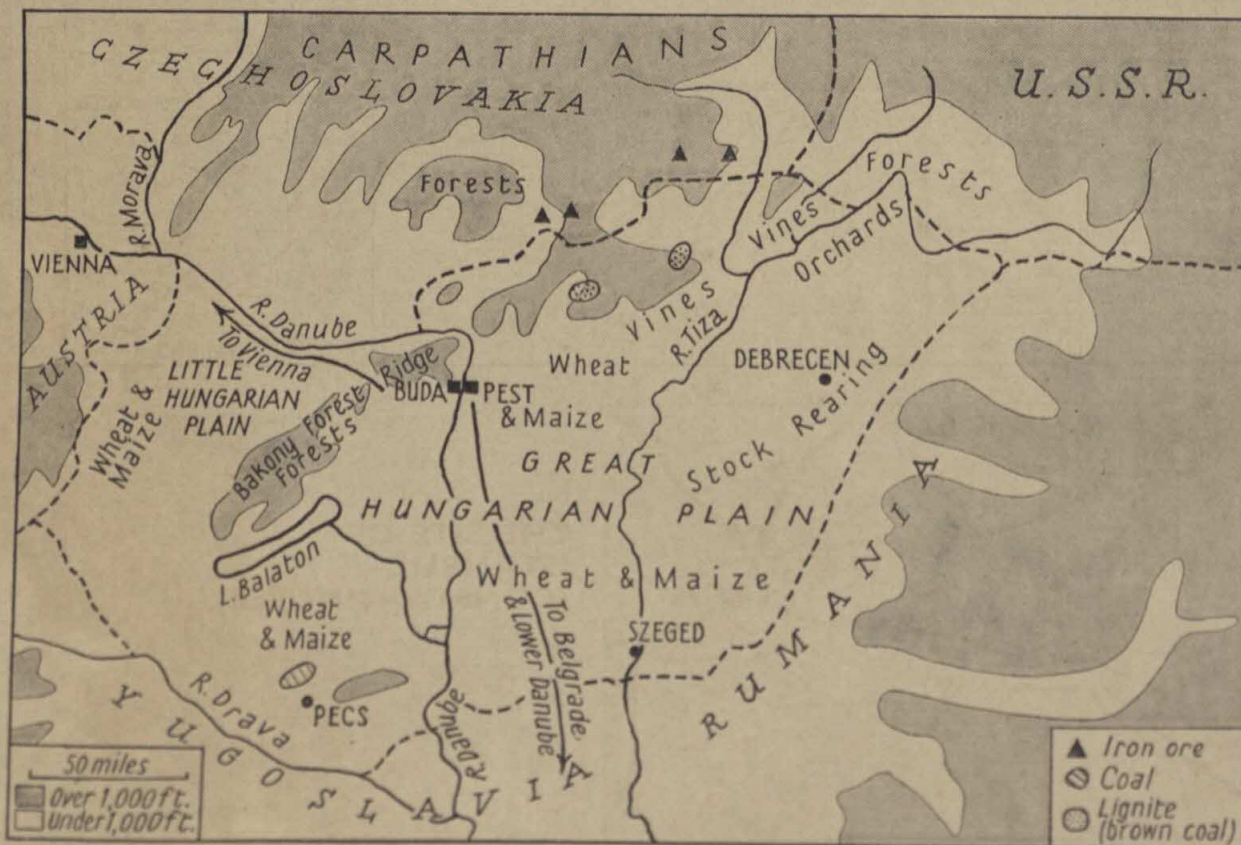
THE RHINE AND THE MEUSE

FOREIGN TRADE OF SWITZERLAND	
EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Clocks & watches	Cereals
Machine tools	Minerals
Cotton goods	Iron work
Silk goods	Cotton goods
Dyes	Woolen goods

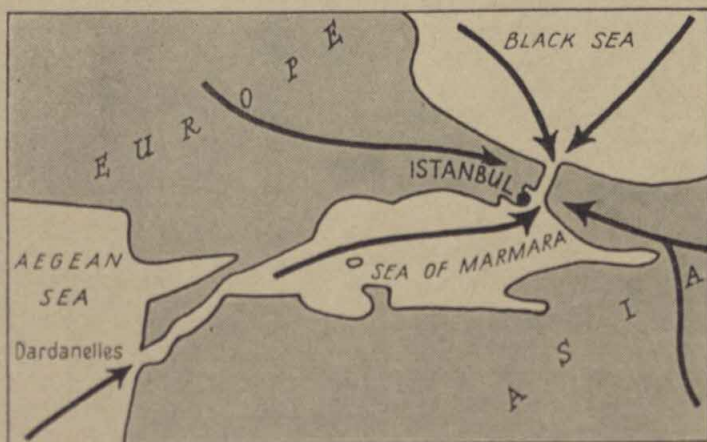
AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA



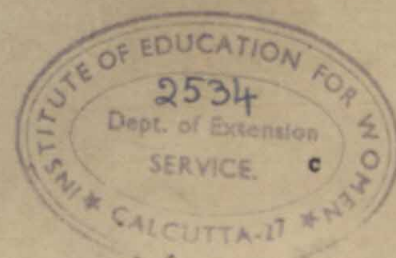
HUNGARY



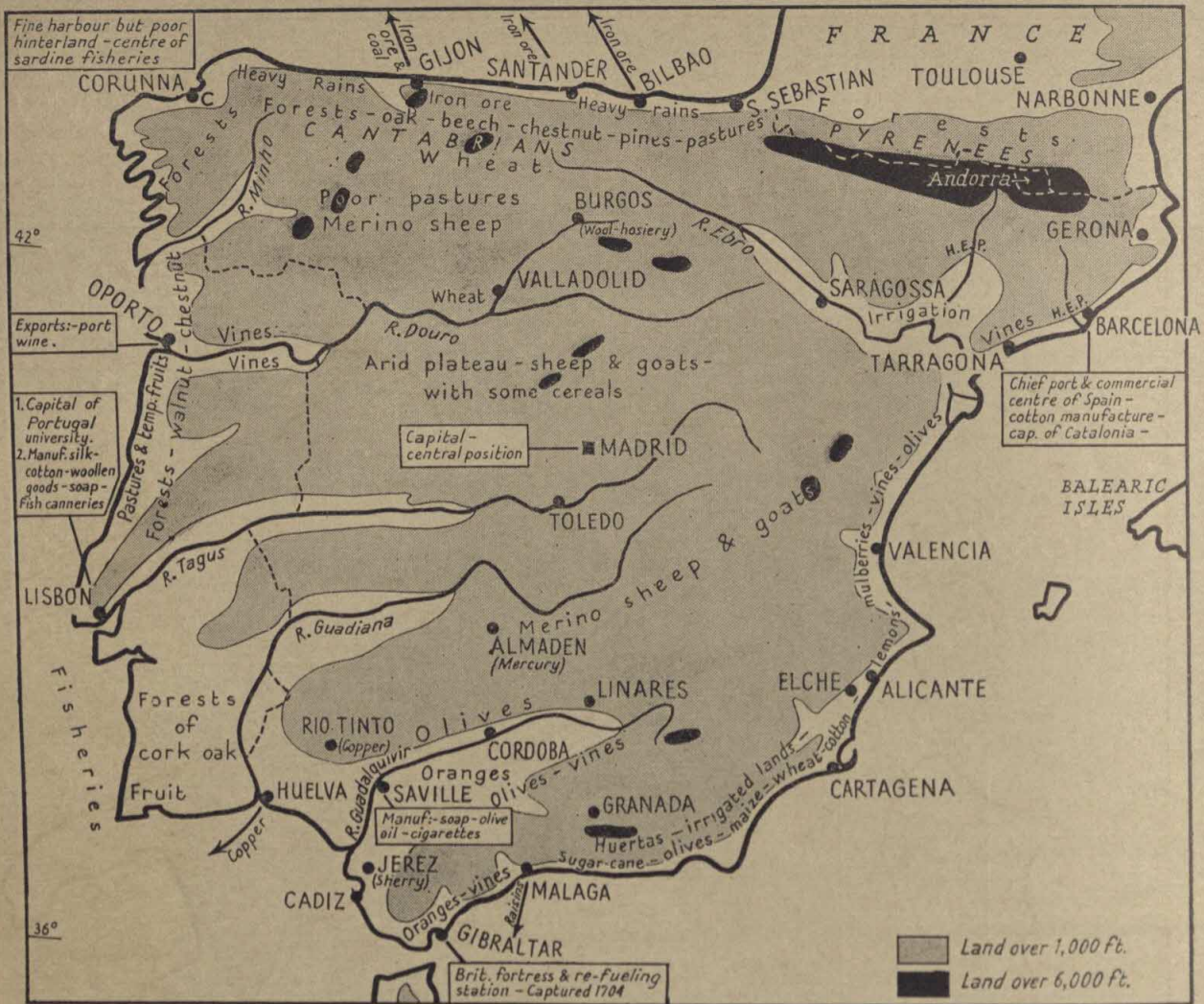
THE BALKAN PENINSULA AND ITS MARGINS



**THE SITE OF
ISTANBUL
(CONSTANTINOPLE)**



THE IBERIAN PENINSULA: SPAIN AND PORTUGAL



THE MEDITERRANEAN



Note (a) the land routes leading to the Mediterranean; (b) the routes leading (through the passage between Sicily and Africa) from the Western to the Eastern Basin; (c) the routes leading from the Black Sea; and (d) the Suez Canal.

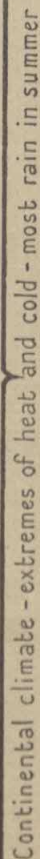
ITALY



FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY

EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
Fruits, Vegetables, Cereals		Minerals	
Silk and Artificial Silk		Cotton	
Motor Cars etc.		Iron and Steel	
Cheese Products		Cereals etc.	

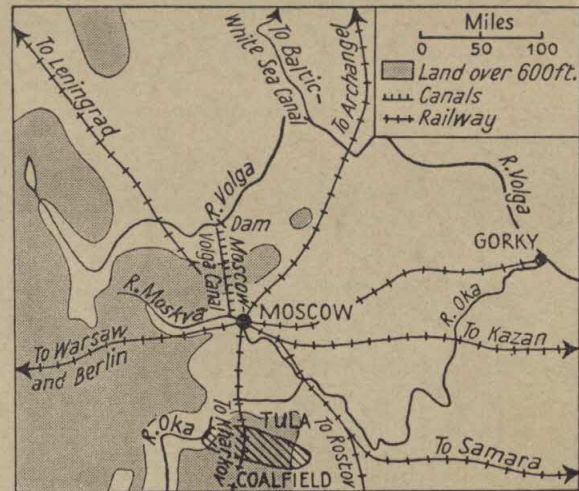
SOVIET RUSSIA—THE U.S.S.R.



SOVIET RUSSIA (continued)



NATURAL REGIONS



SITE OF MOSCOW

SIBERIA AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

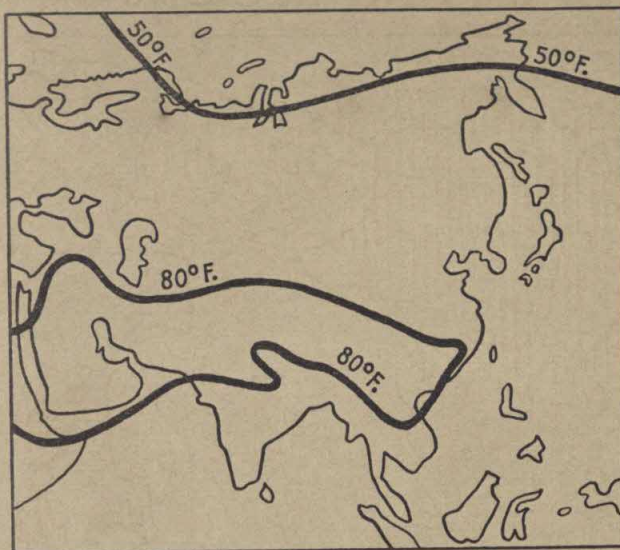


ASIA : PHYSICAL FEATURES AND REGIONS

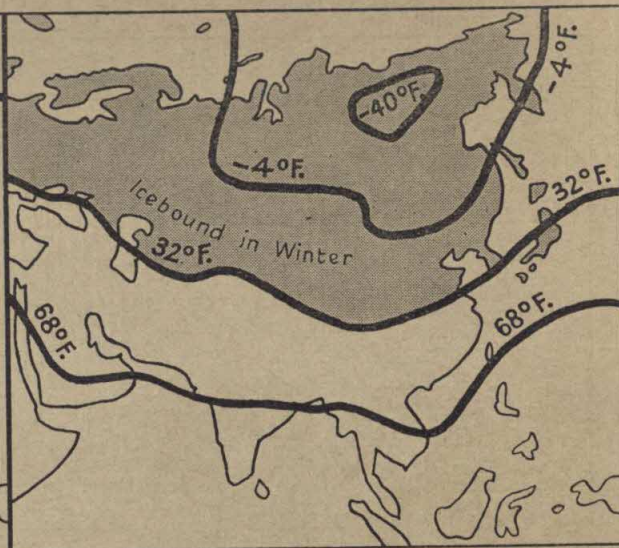


ASIA : MAJOR REGIONS

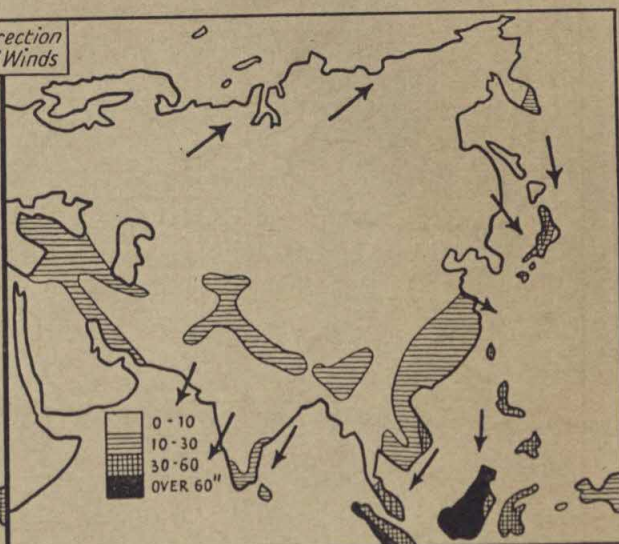
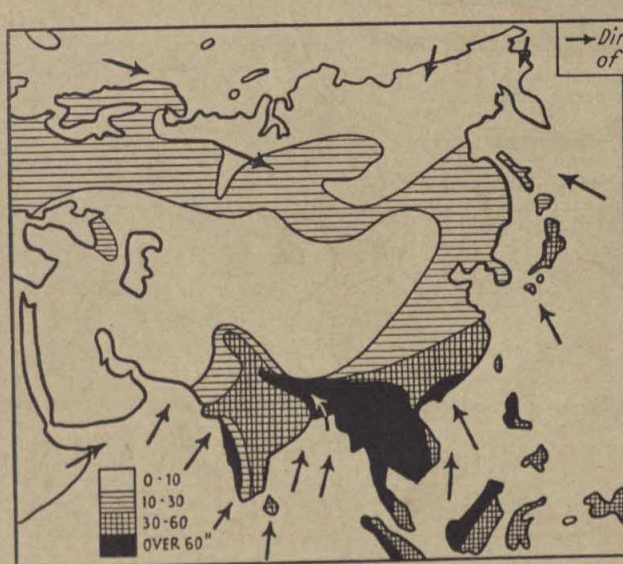
ASIA : CLIMATE



Summer (July) Temperatures

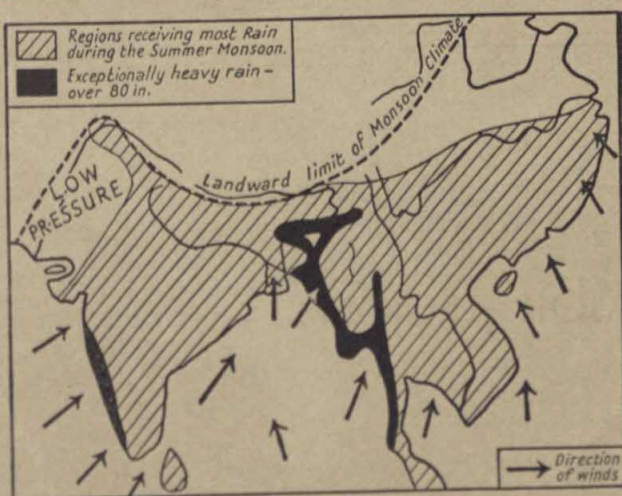


Winter (January) Temperatures

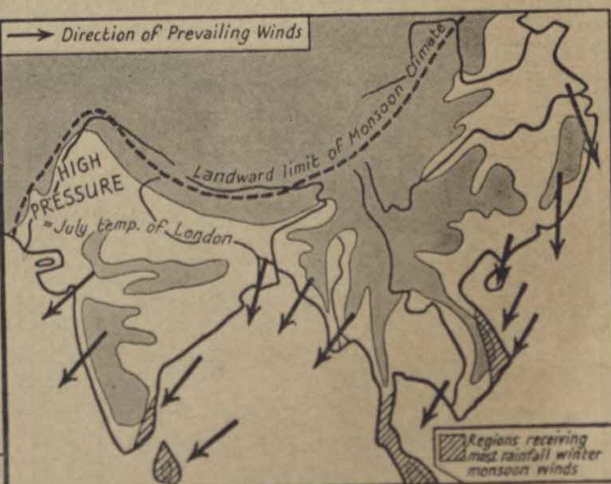


Summer Monsoon: Rainfall: May to Oct.

Winter Monsoon: Rainfall: Nov. to April



The Summer Monsoon

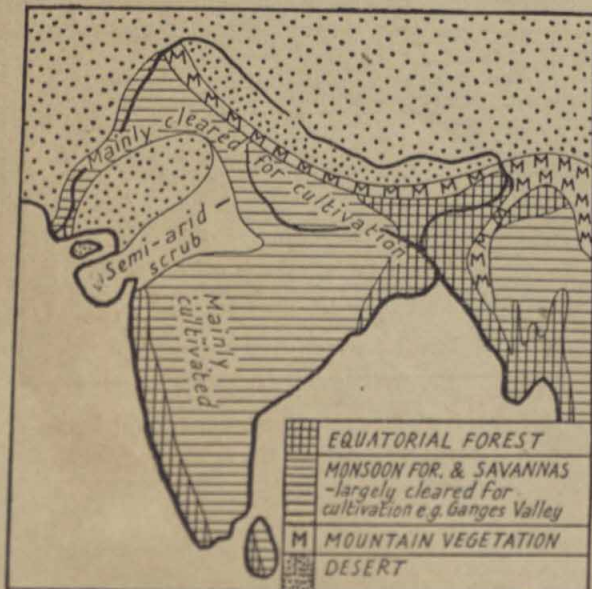


The Winter Monsoon

ASIA : NATURAL VEGETATION



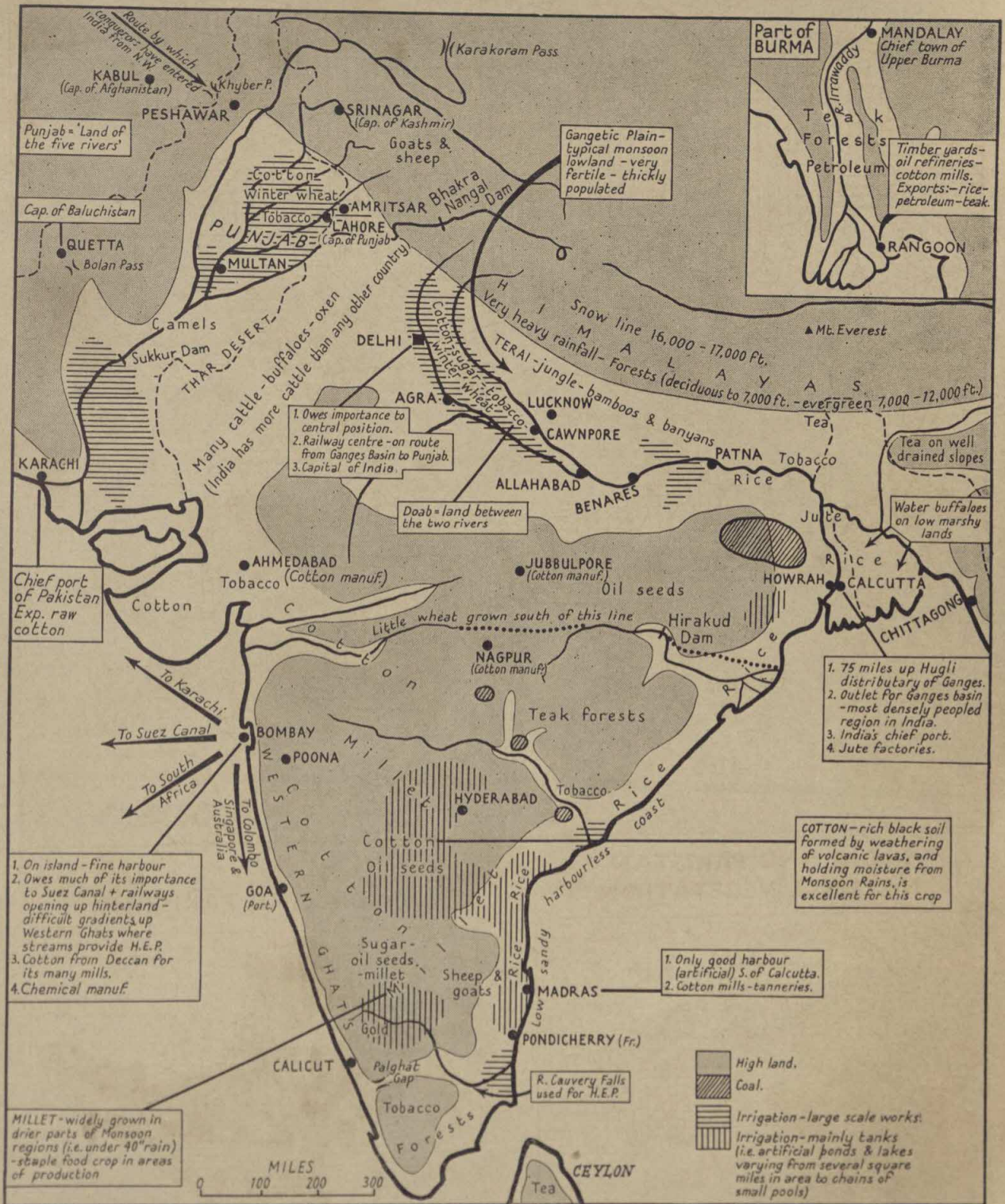
INDIA AND PAKISTAN NATURAL VEGETATION



INDIA AND PAKISTAN



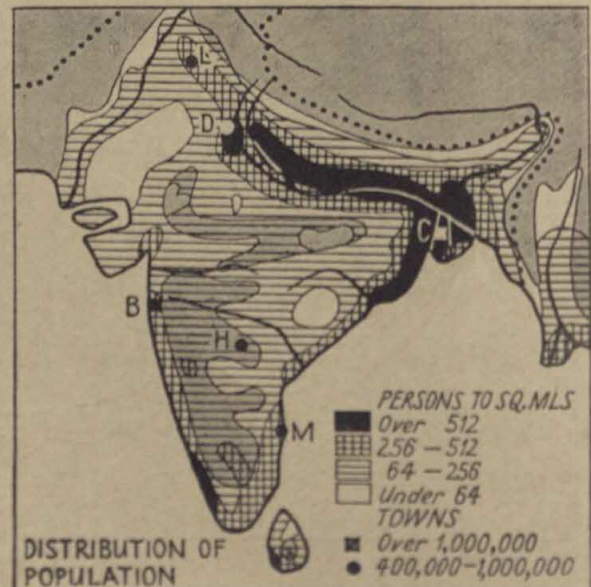
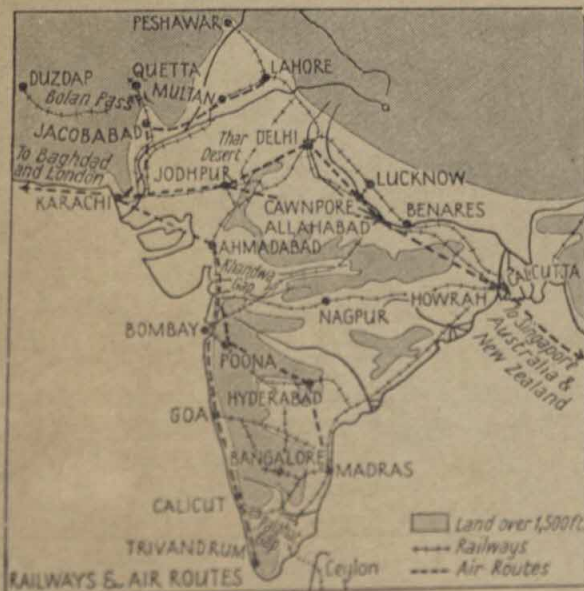
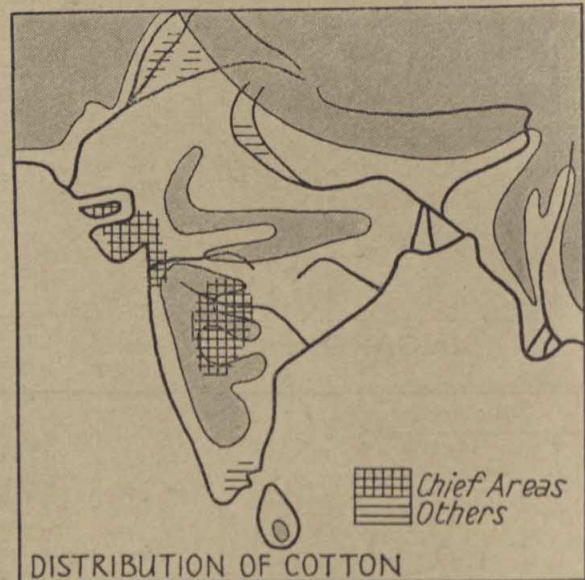
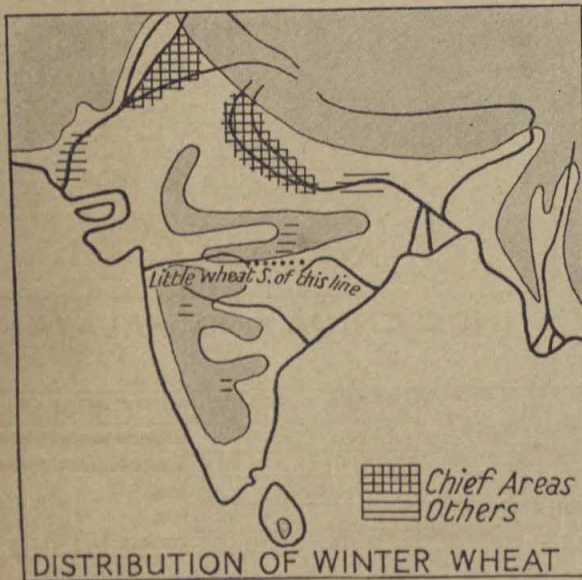
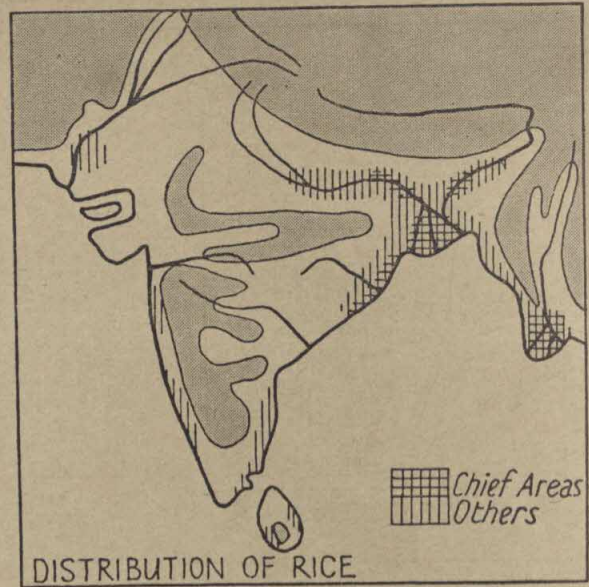
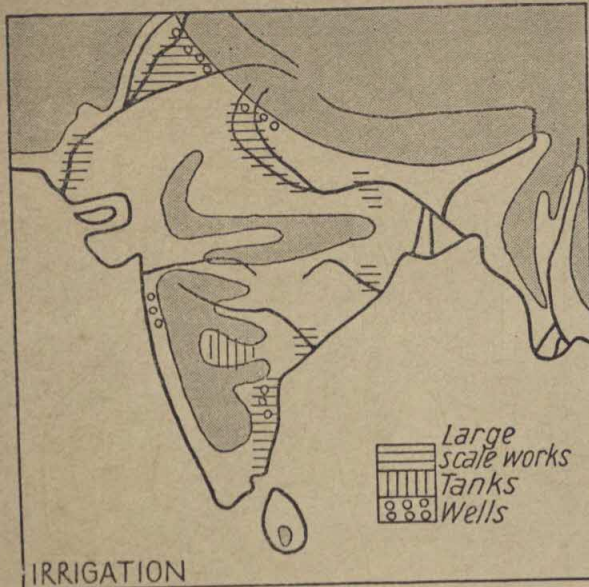
INDIA AND PAKISTAN



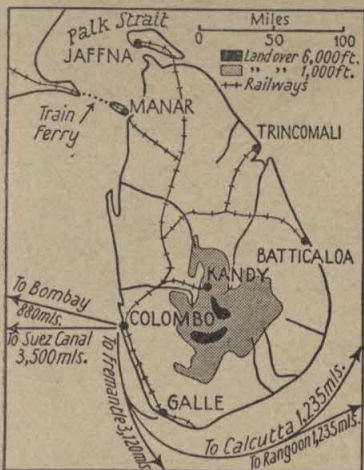
British rule in India ceased on 15 August 1947, when the sub-continent was divided into two independent States now The Republic of India and The Republic of Pakistan. Both States are members of the Commonwealth.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

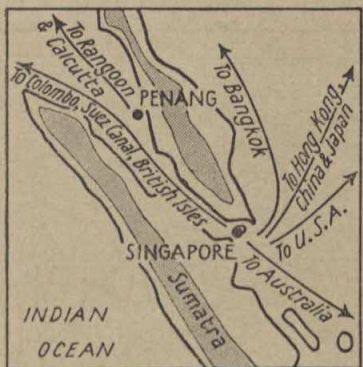
CROPS, TRANSPORT, POPULATION



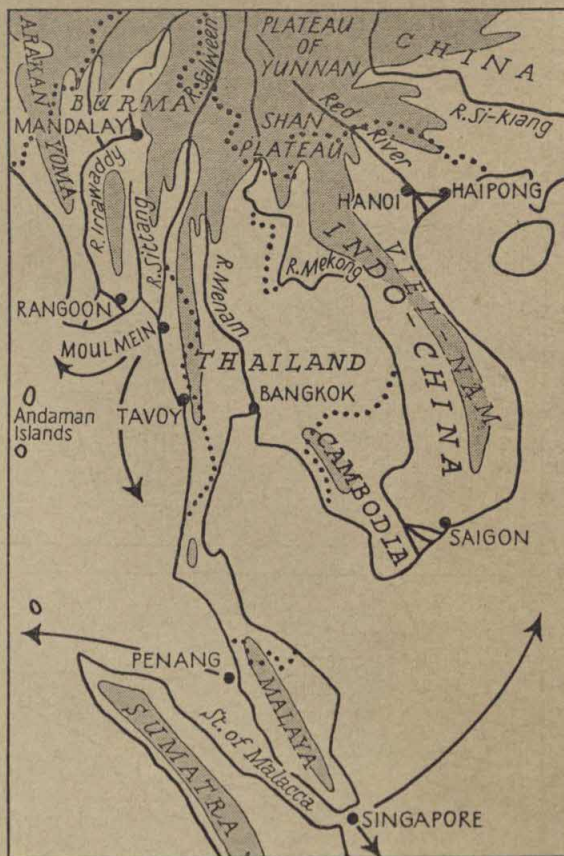
CEYLON, BURMA, INDO-CHINA, MALAYA,
THE EAST INDIES



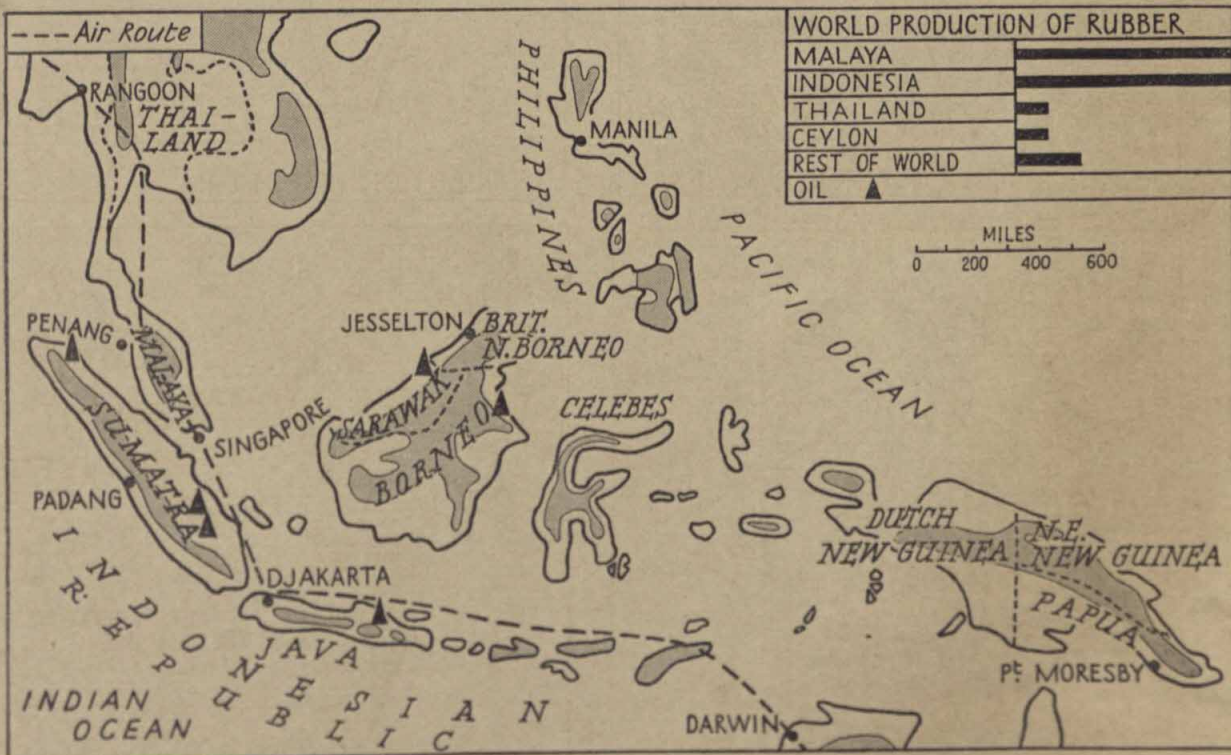
CEYLON



SINGAPORE

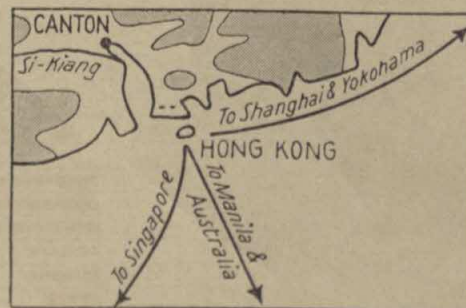
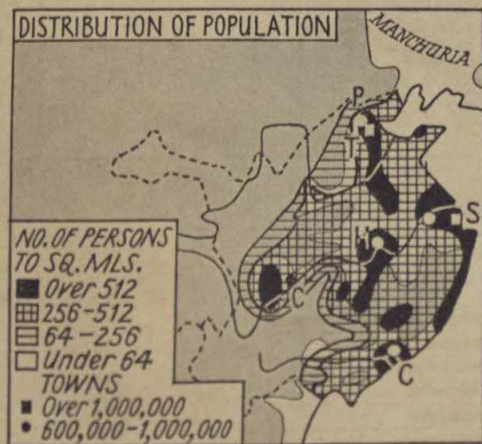
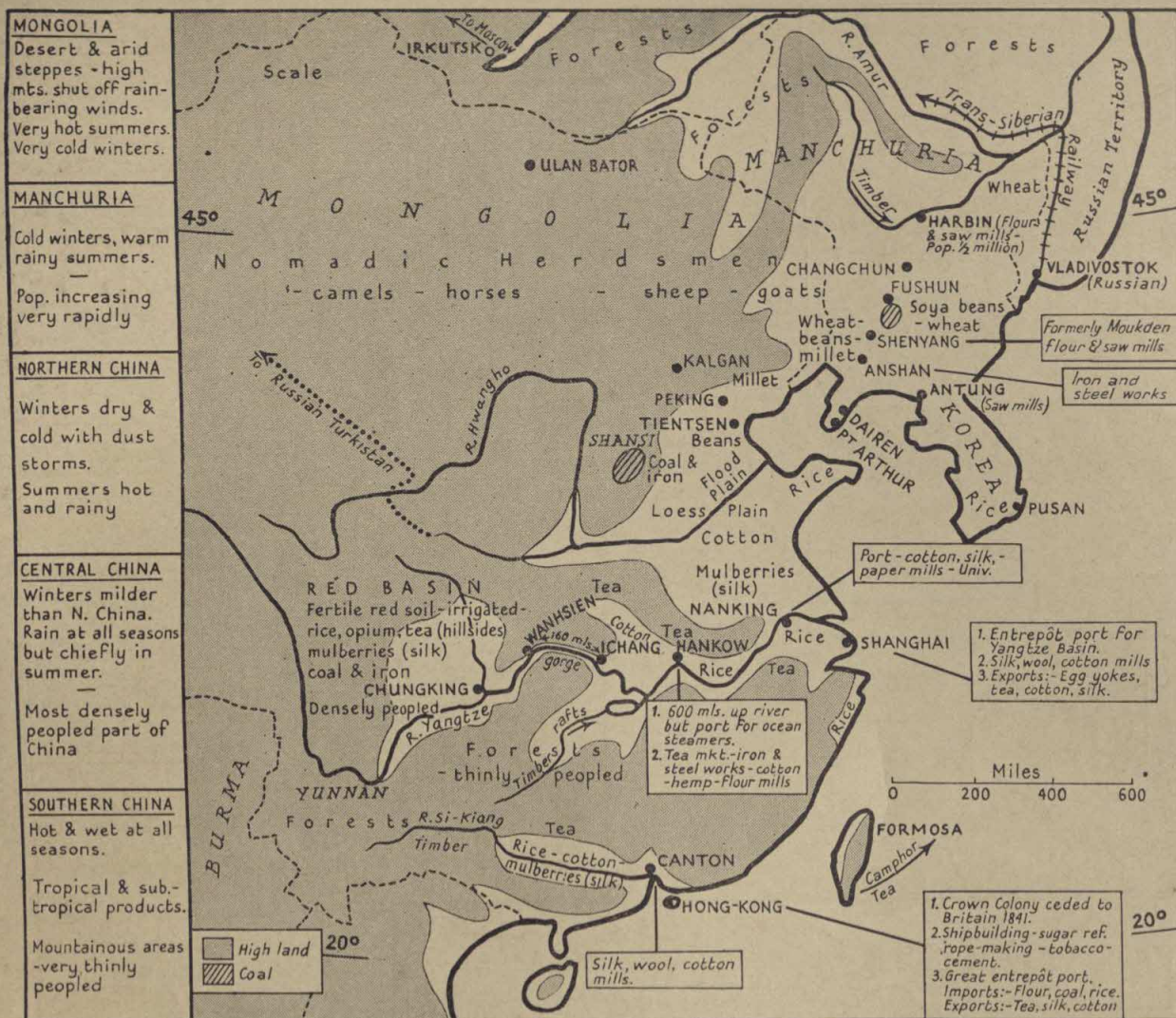


INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA

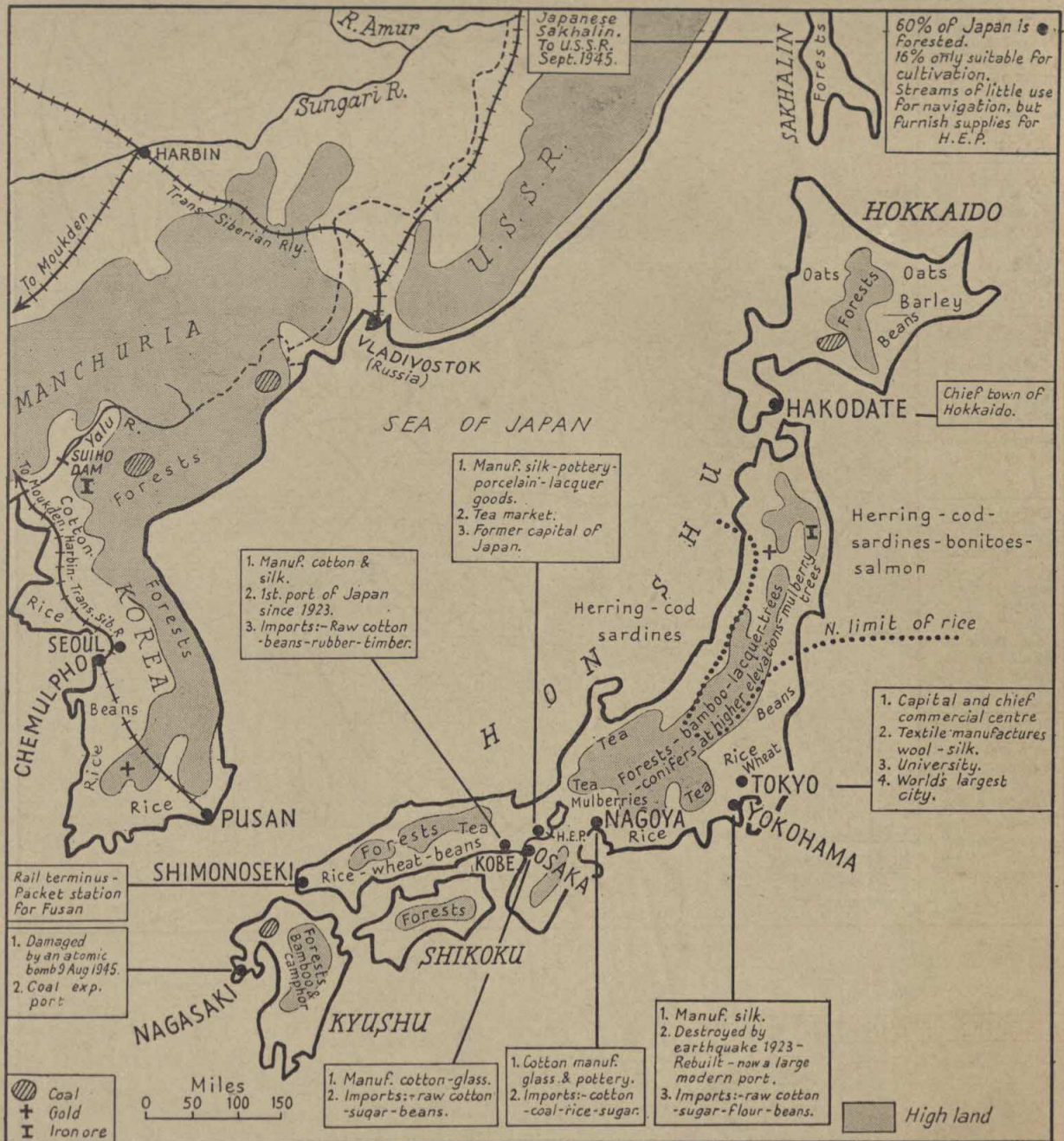


THE EAST INDIES

CHINA



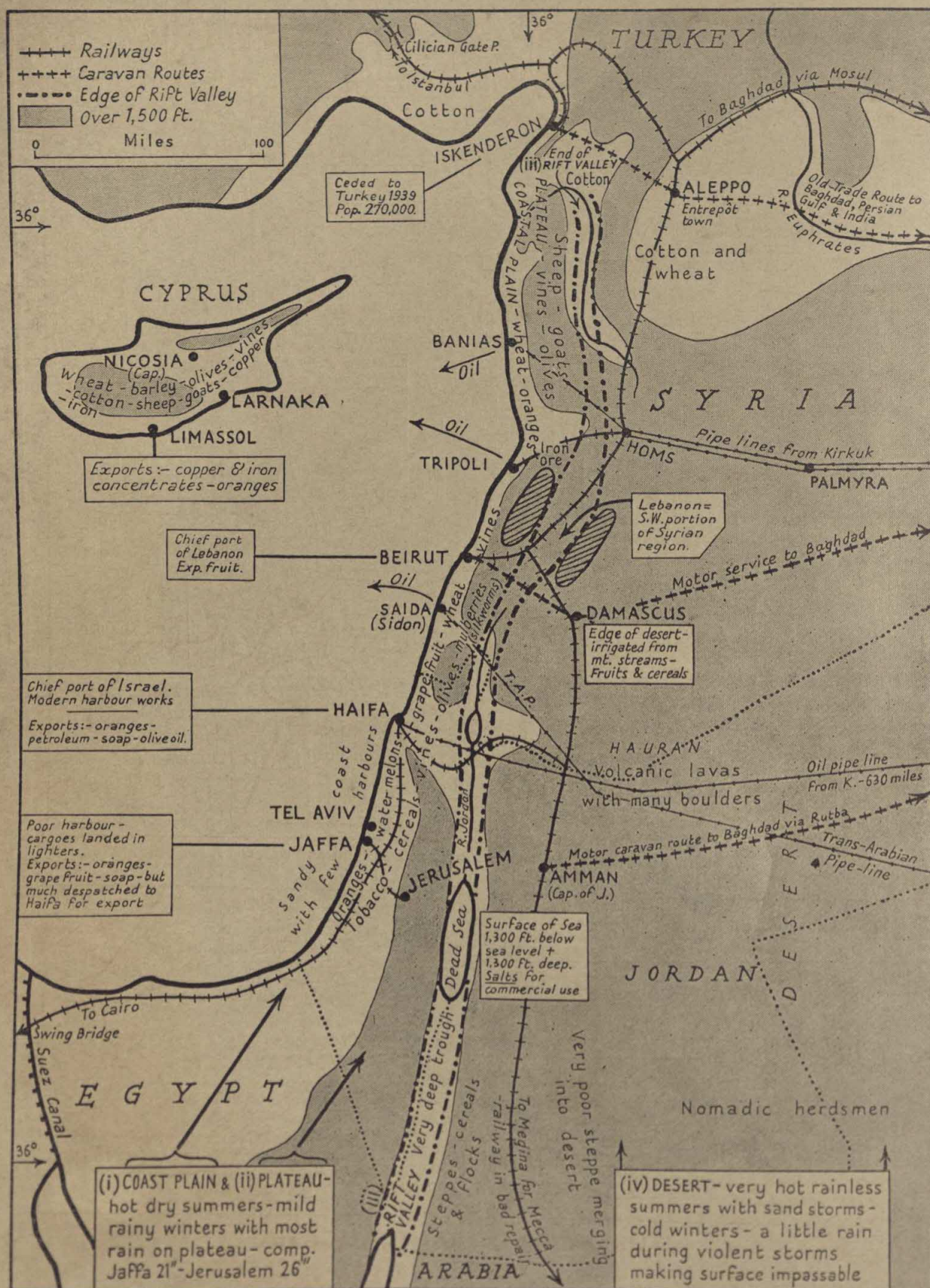
JAPAN



FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
Animal Products	██████████	Metals & Ores	██████████
Oils Tallow & Wax	██████████	Machinery	██████████
Metals & Minerals	██████████	Chemicals	██████████
Seeds	██████████	Dyes & Paints	██████████
Hides & Skins	██████████	Raw Cotton	██████████
Tea	██████████	Wool & Woolen Goods	██████████

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA

SOUTH-WESTERN ASIA : SYRIA, LEBANON, ISRAEL, JORDAN—CYPRUS



SOUTH-WESTERN ASIA: IRAQ, TURKEY AND TRANSCAUCASIA

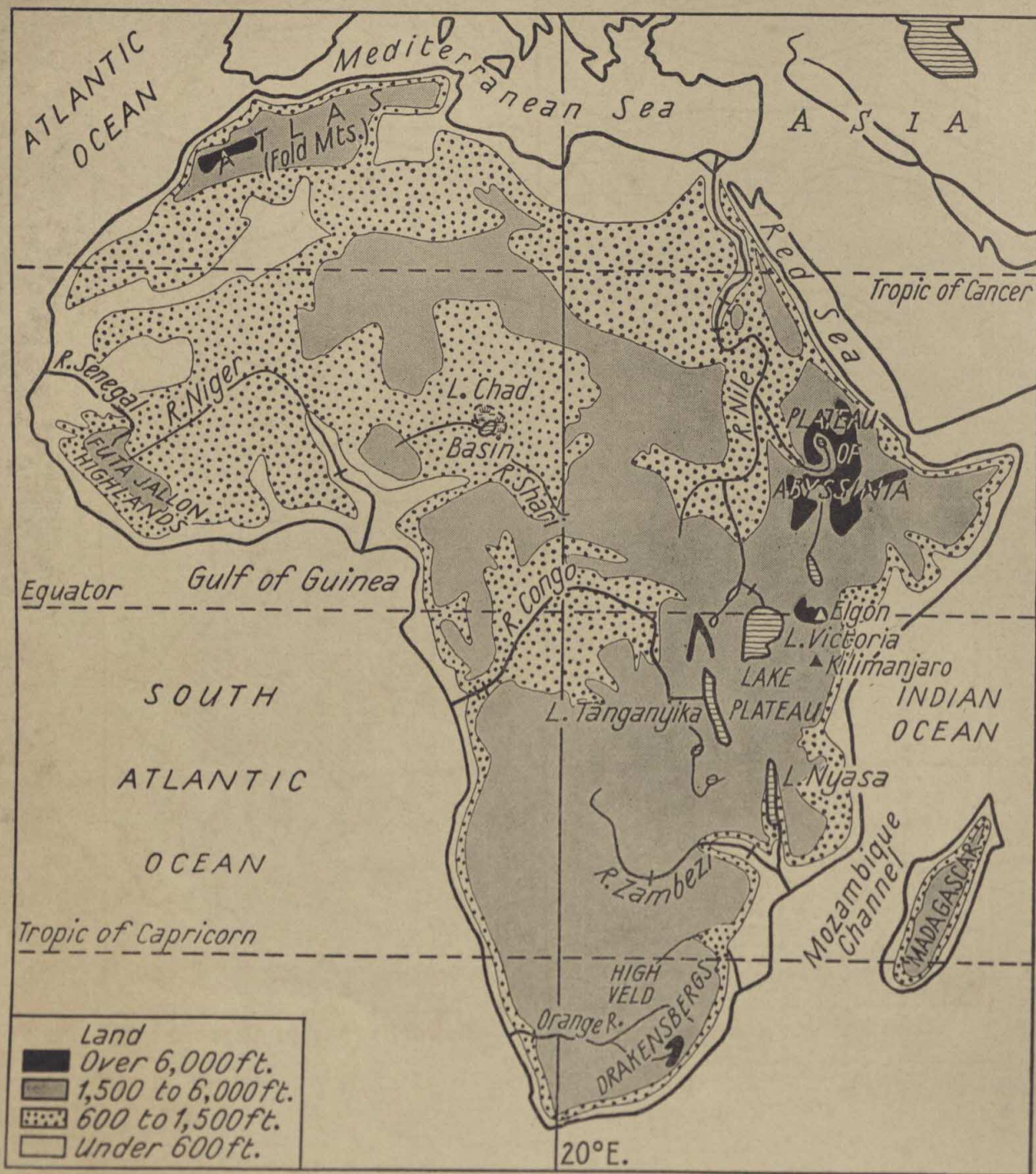


Iraq = Mesopotamia plus a strip of arid land and desert



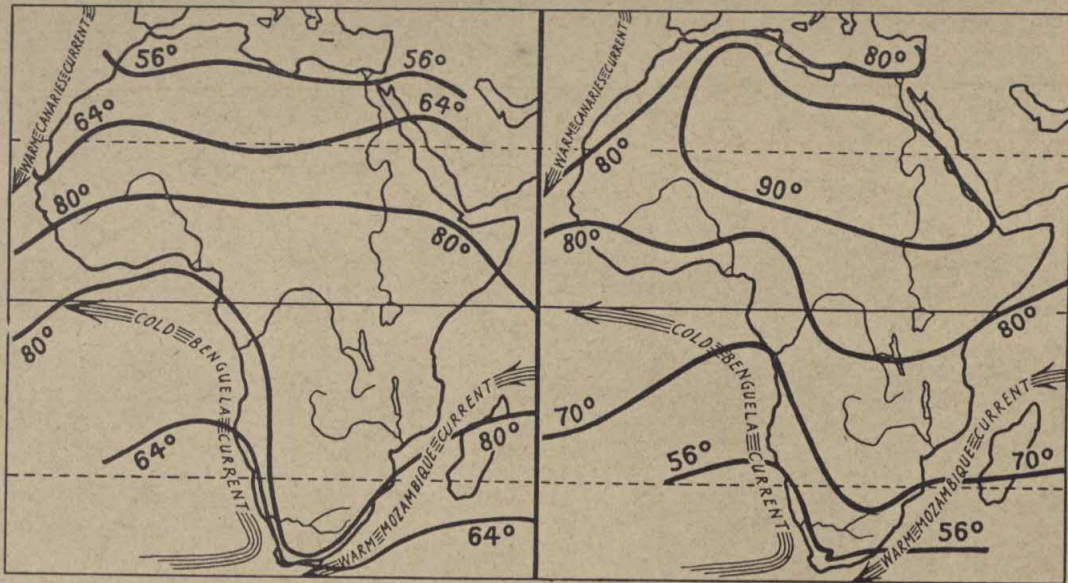
TURKEY AND TRANSCAUCASIA

AFRICA : PHYSICAL FEATURES



AFRICA : CLIMATE

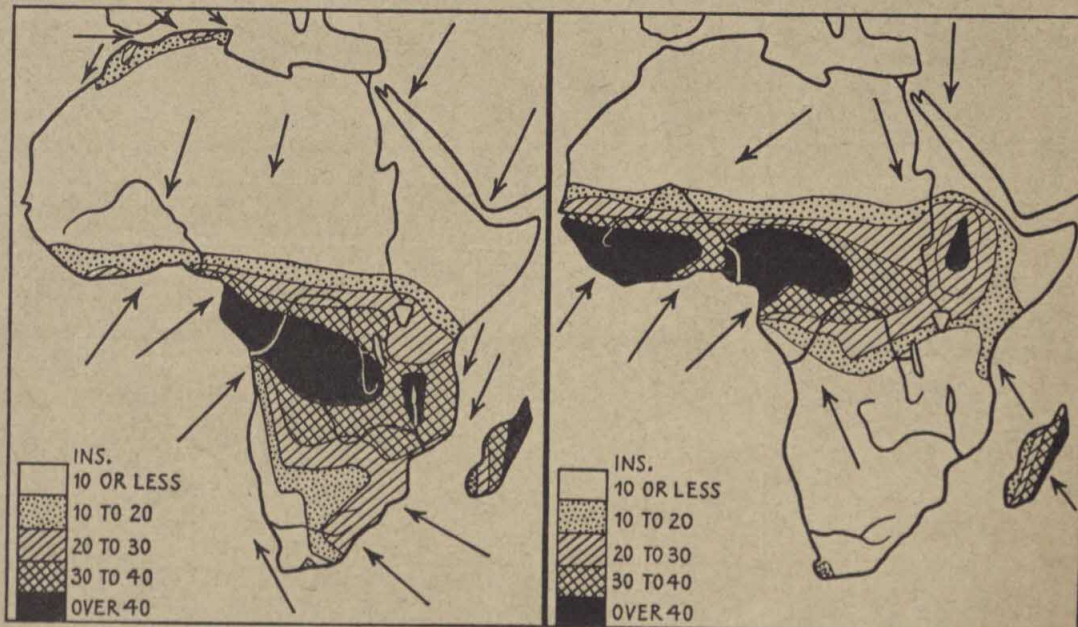
TEMPERATURE



January Temperature

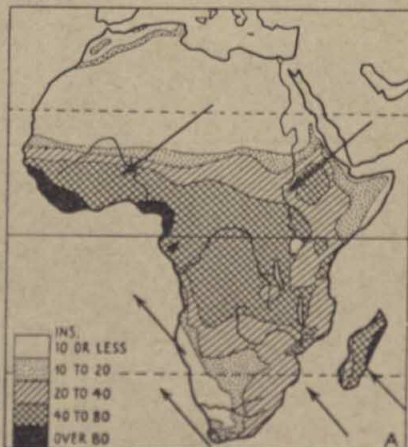
July Temperature

RAINFALL

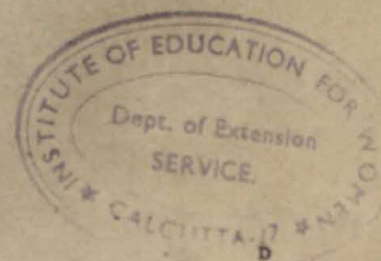


Rainfall: November to April

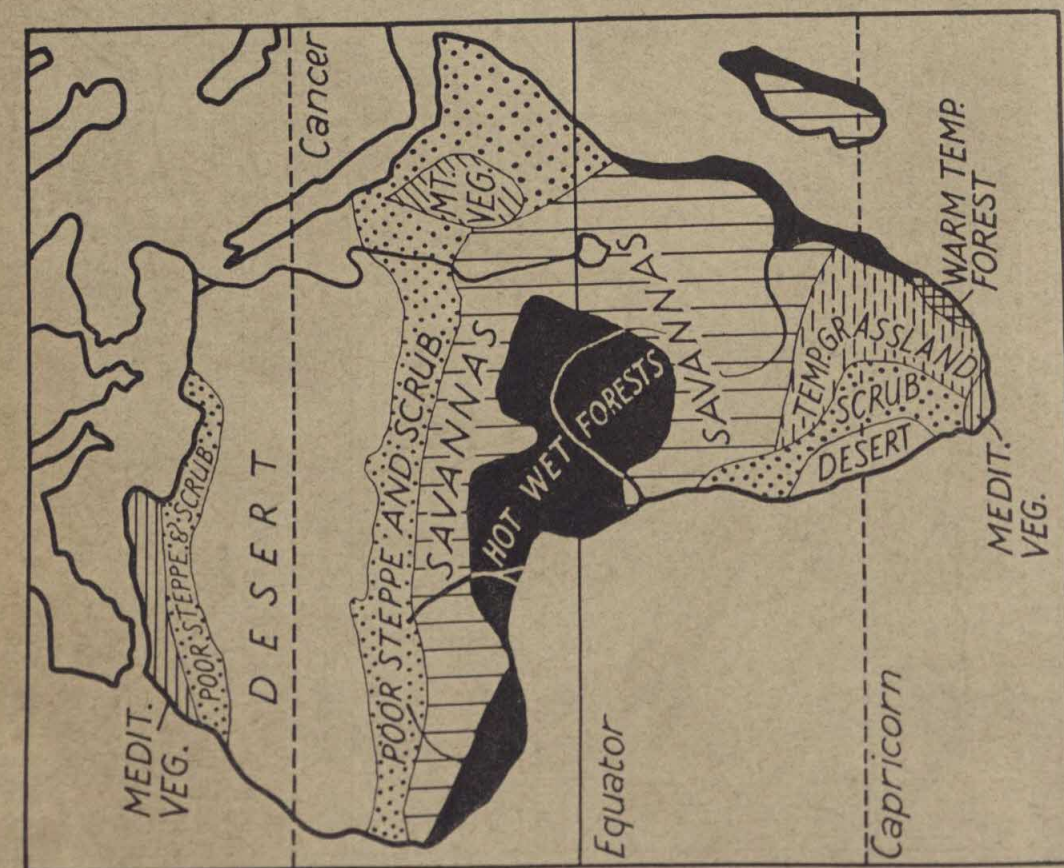
Rainfall: May to October



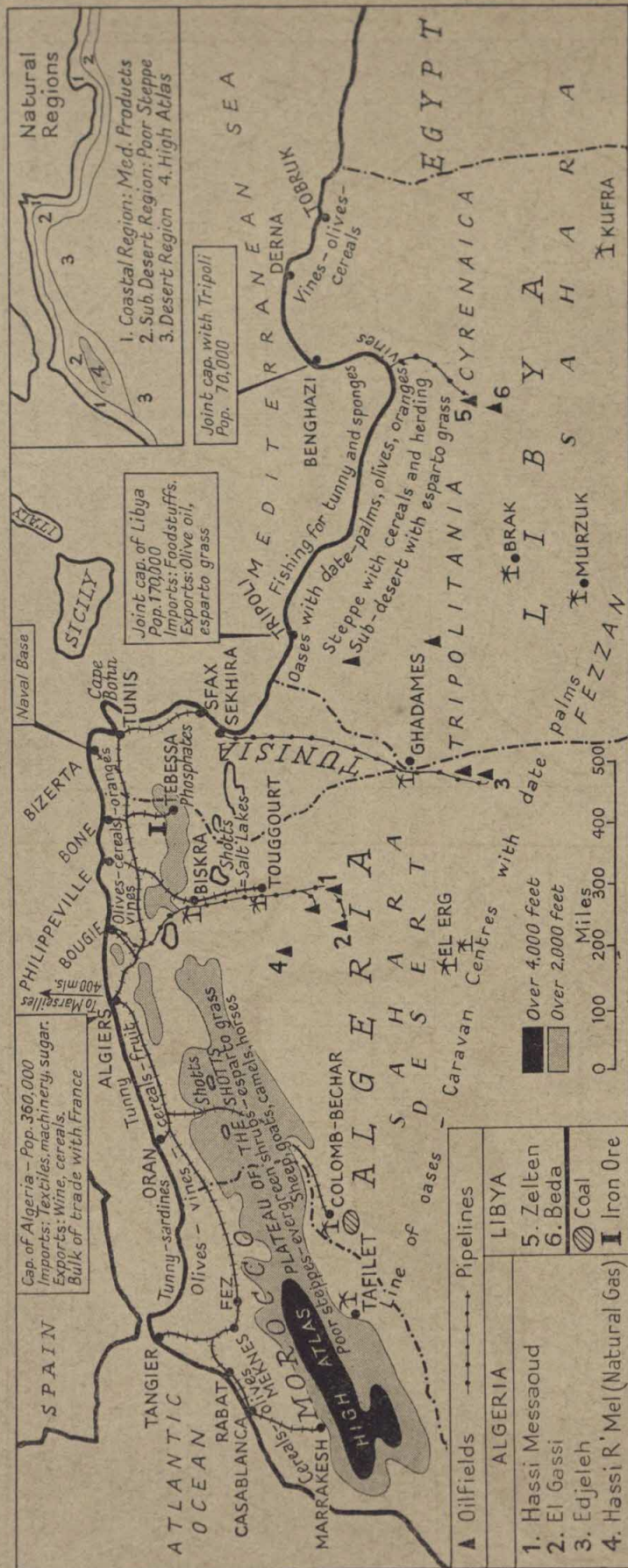
MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL



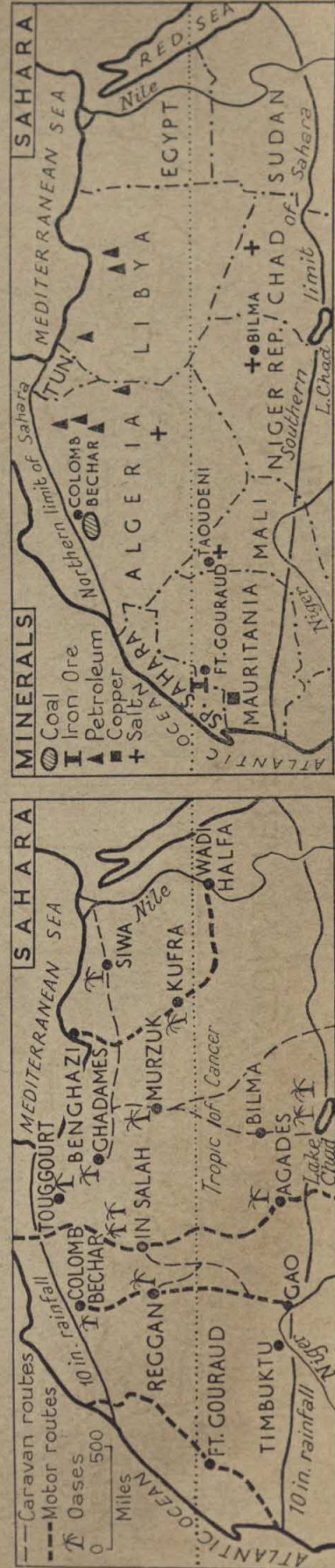
AFRICA: NATURAL VEGETATION AND CROPS



THE MEDITERRANEAN STATES OF NORTH-WEST AFRICA



THE SAHARA

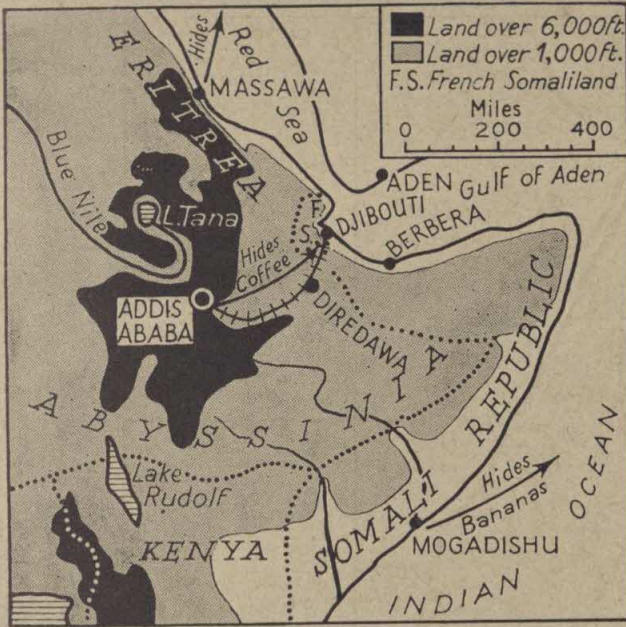


THE NILE AND EGYPT

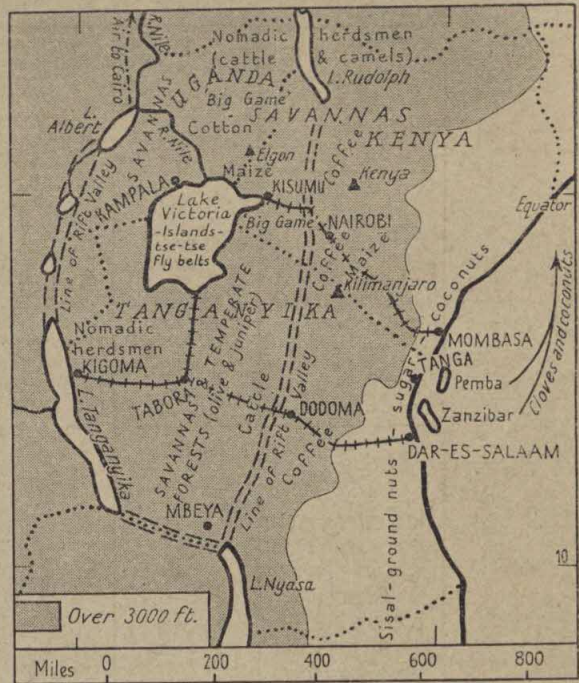
1. CLIMATE	2. VEGETATION	3. CROPS AND ANIMALS
Warm winters with slight rain - hot, dry summers		
Warm winters, hot summers, little or no rain.	Desert except in irrigated Nile valley - cultivated strip varies from 1-9 miles.	Cotton, sugar, rice, millet, wheat, barley palms, maize, peas, lentils, pulses.
Hot throughout year - very slight rain in summer e.g. Khartoum receives 3.8 in. in July and August out of an annual total of 5 in.	Desert (with some oases).	Millet, ground nuts, date palms in oases, camels, cattle, sheep, goats.
Hot throughout year (except in highlands) - rains in summer	Scrub.	Cotton on irrigated land (Gezira), millet, ground nuts, date palms, gum arabic, cattle.
Hot throughout year - heavy rain in summer especially in mountain areas	Savannas.	Cotton, bananas, cattle.
Hot and wet at all seasons	Forest (and savannas at higher elevations).	



THE HORN OF AFRICA—EAST AFRICA

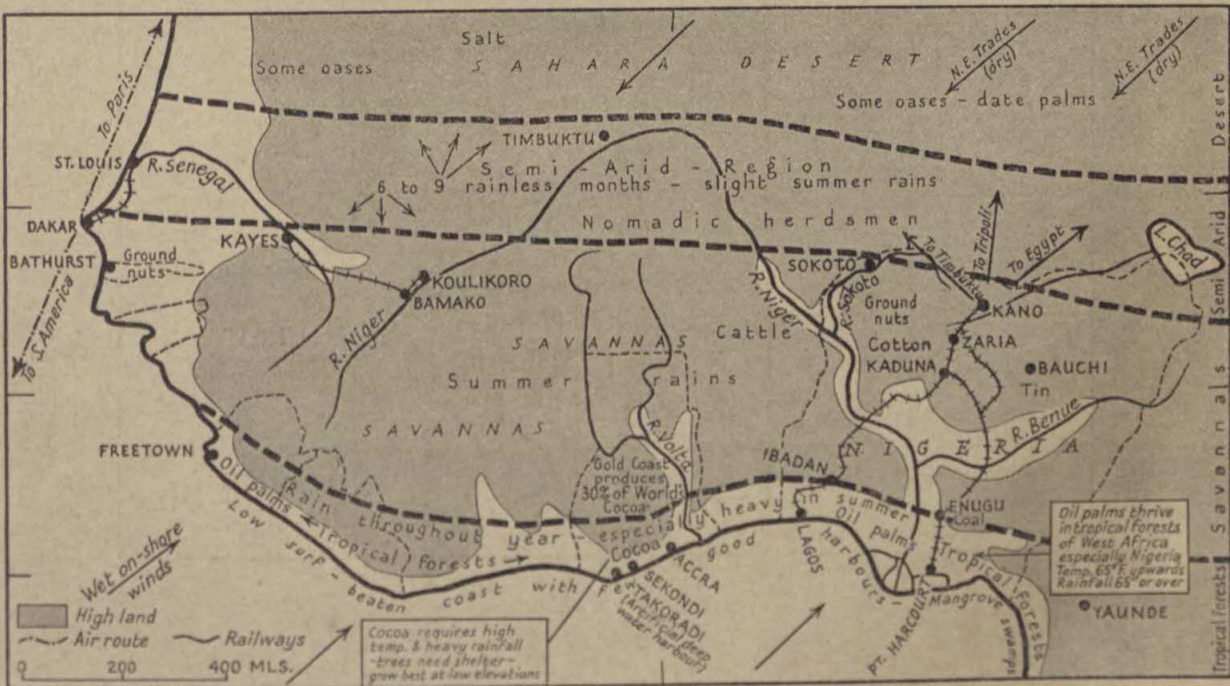


ABYSSINIA AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

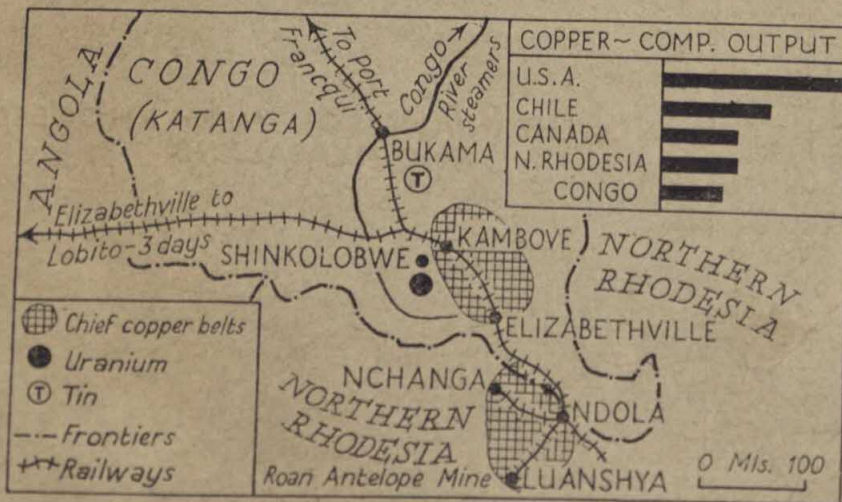
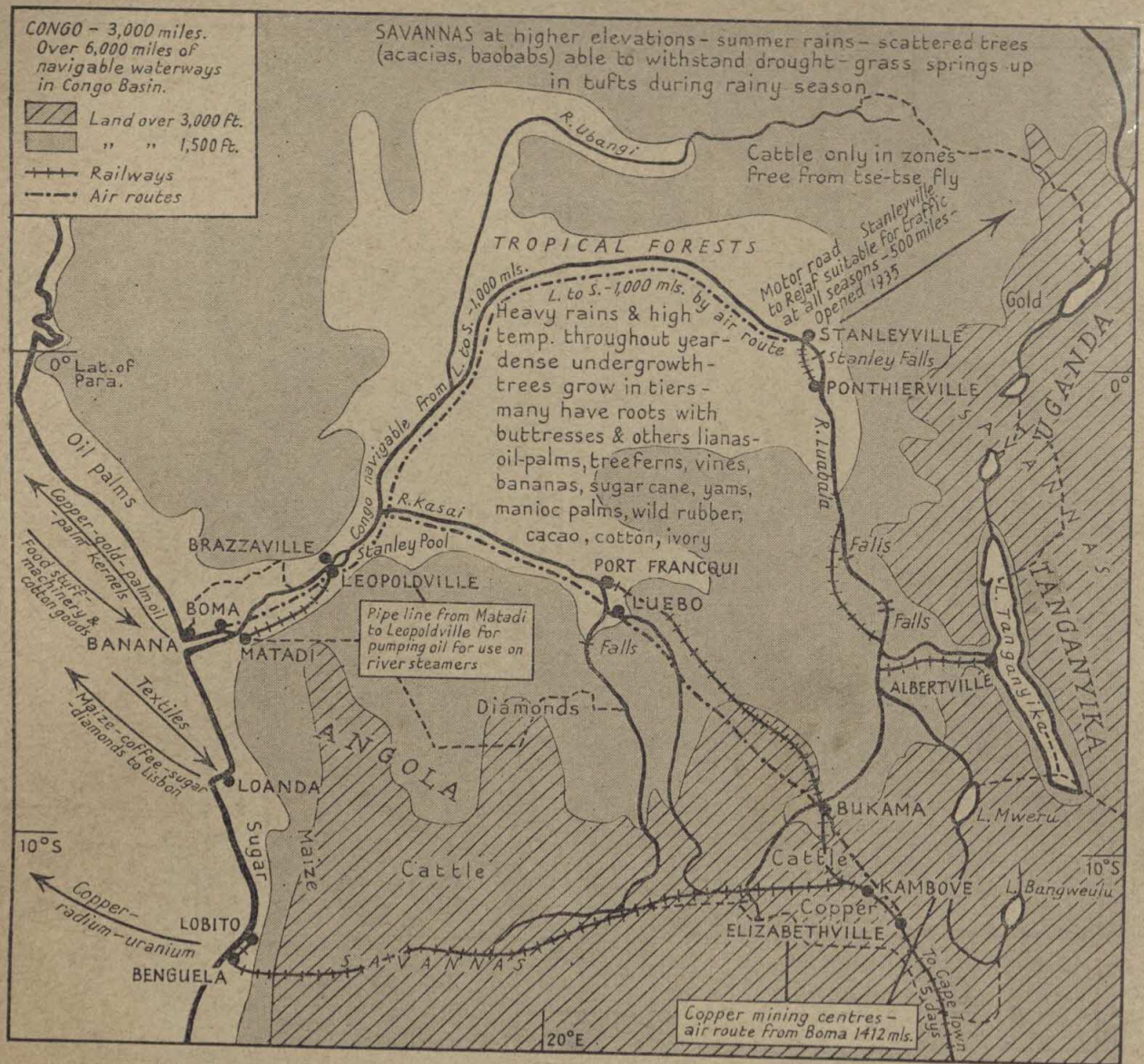


EAST AFRICA

THE GUINEA LANDS

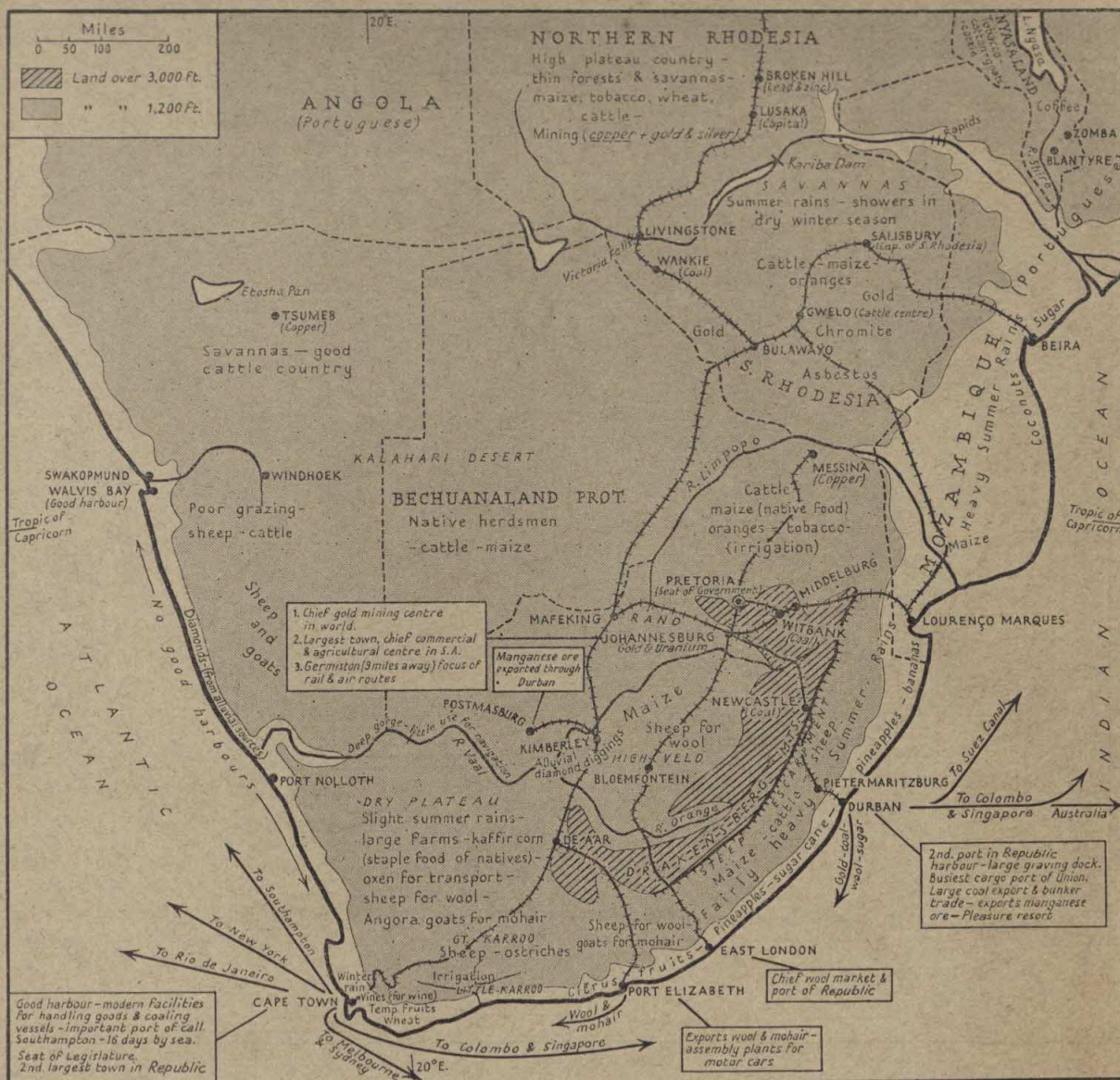


THE CONGO



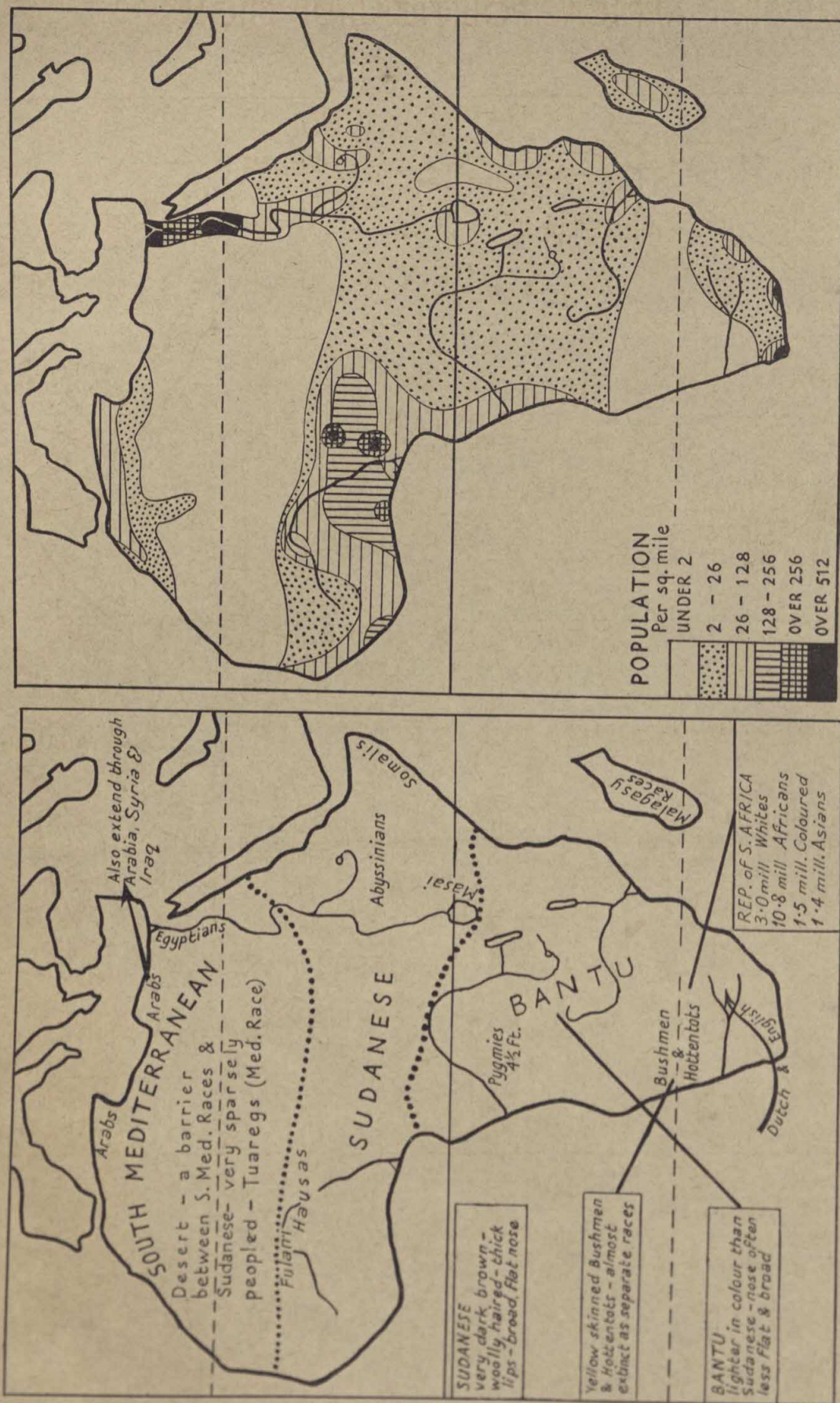
COPPER BELTS OF CONGO (Katanga) & NORTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTH AFRICA, N. & S. RHODESIA, AND NYASALAND

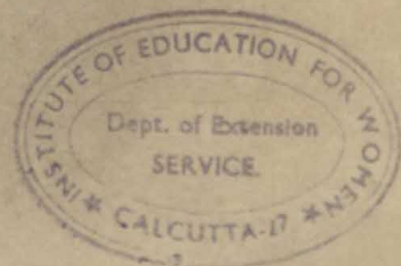


NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

PEOPLES OF AFRICA



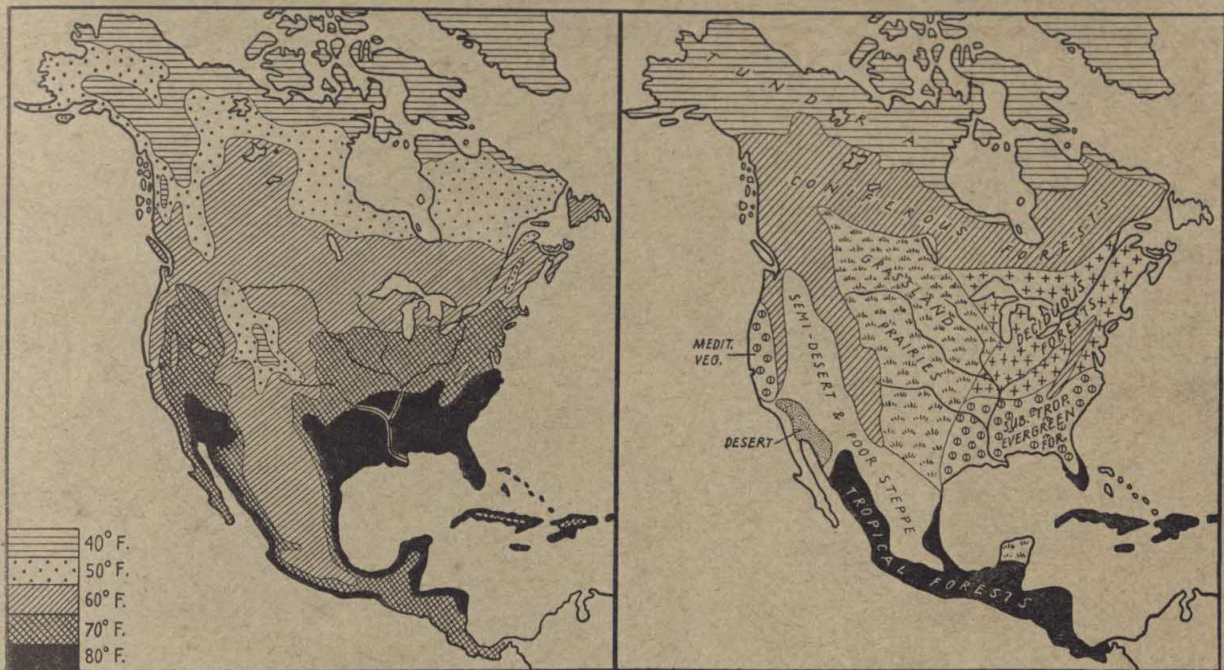
AFRICA : POLITICAL DIVISIONS



NORTH AMERICA : PHYSICAL FEATURES

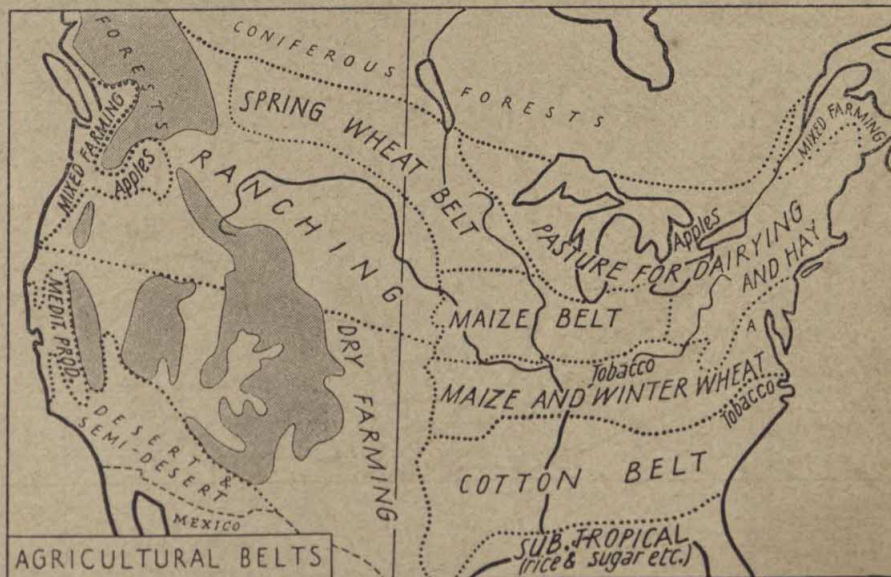


NORTH AMERICA : CLIMATE, VEGETATION, AND AGRICULTURE



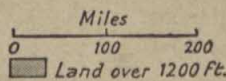
A. Actual July Temperatures

B. Natural Vegetation and Crops

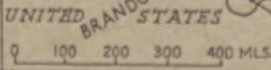


AGRICULTURAL BELTS OF CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES

AND NEWFOUNDLAND*

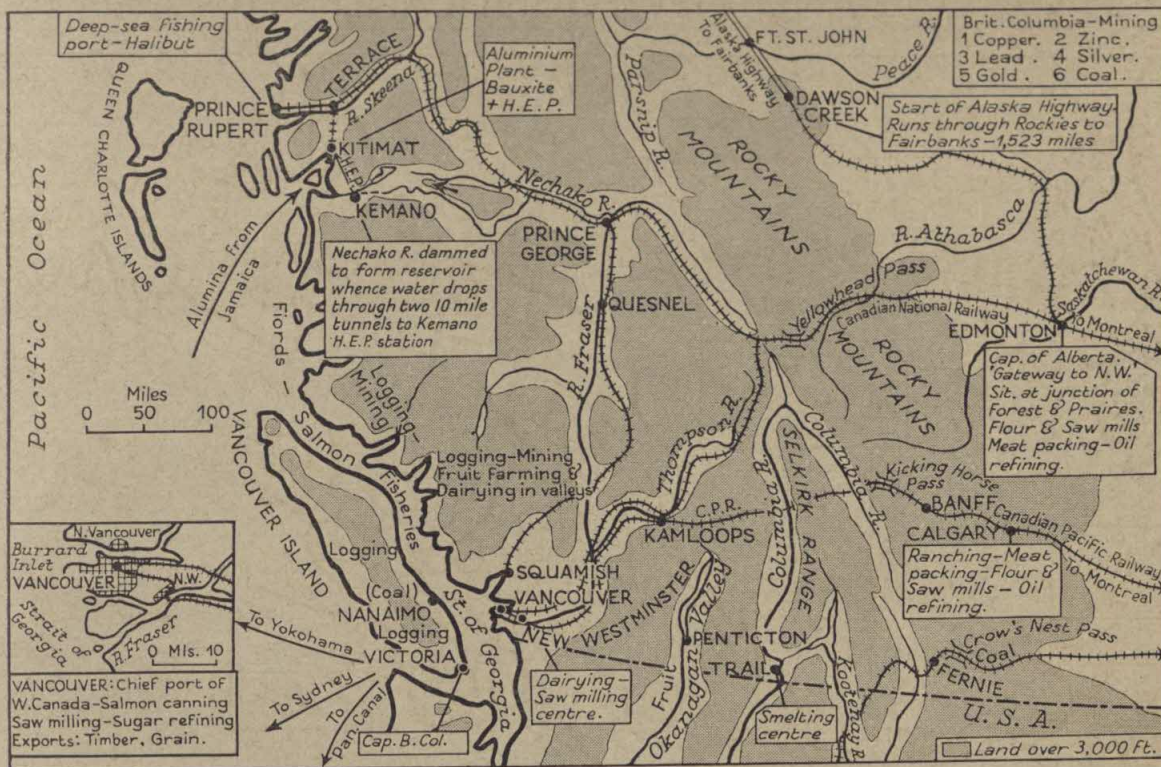


THE
AIRIE
NCES



* Newfoundland joined the Dominion of Canada on 31 March 1949

BRITISH COLUMBIA—ROUTES ACROSS THE ROCKIES

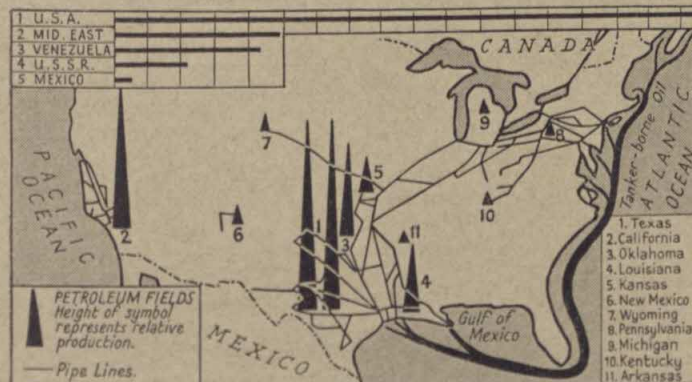


CANADA: FOREIGN TRADE

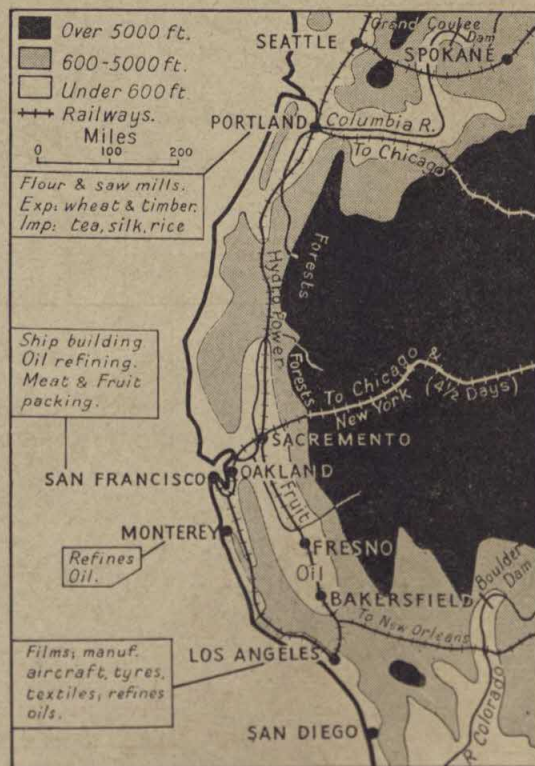
FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA			
EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
Timber and Paper Products		Machinery	
Wheat & Wheat Flour		Motor Cars & Parts	
Aluminium & Products		Petroleum	
Nickel		Farm Implements	
		Coal	

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES			
EXPORTS TO		IMPORTS FROM	
	United States		
	United Kingdom		
	All other countries		

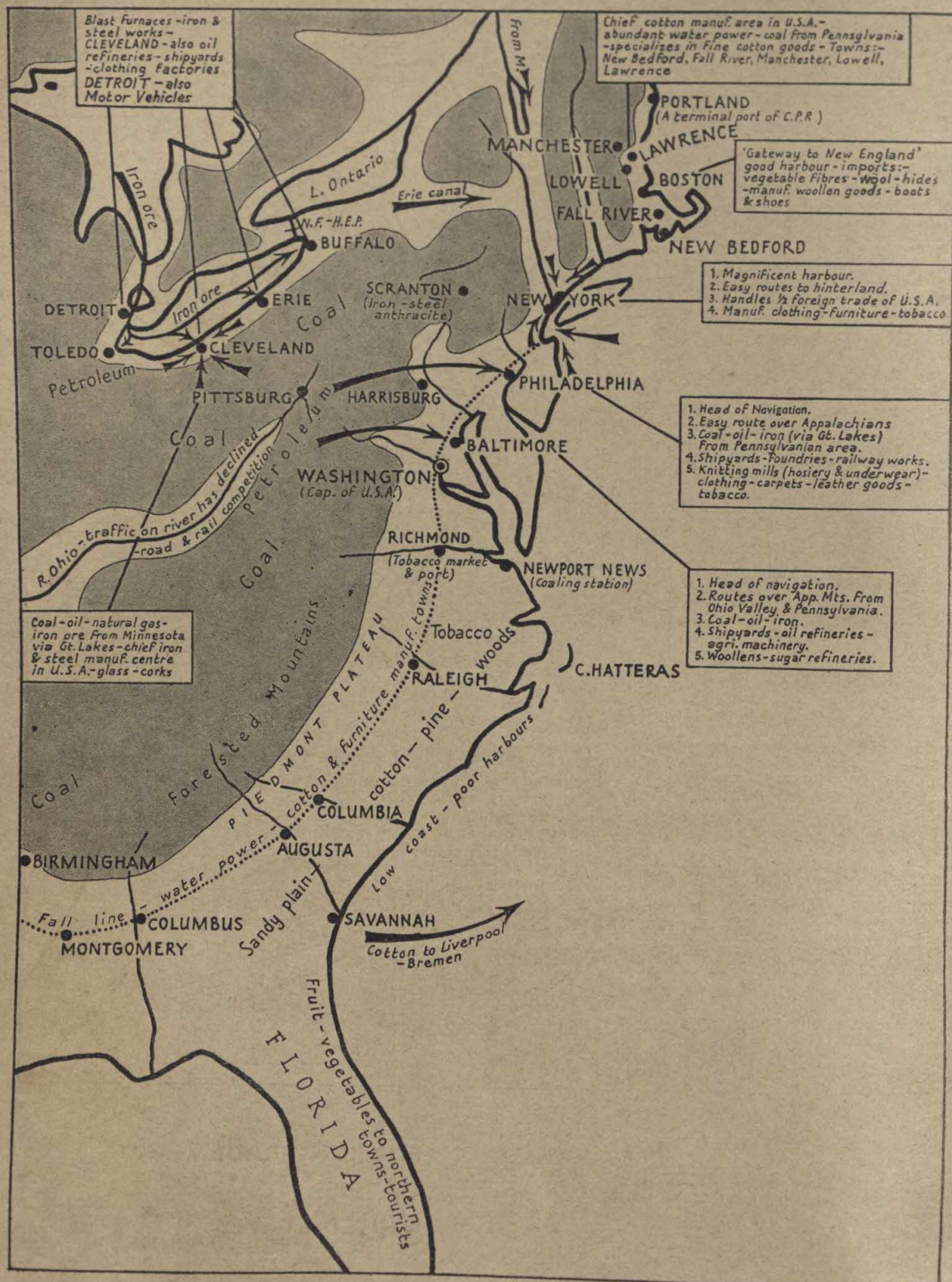
UNITED STATES: OIL FIELDS



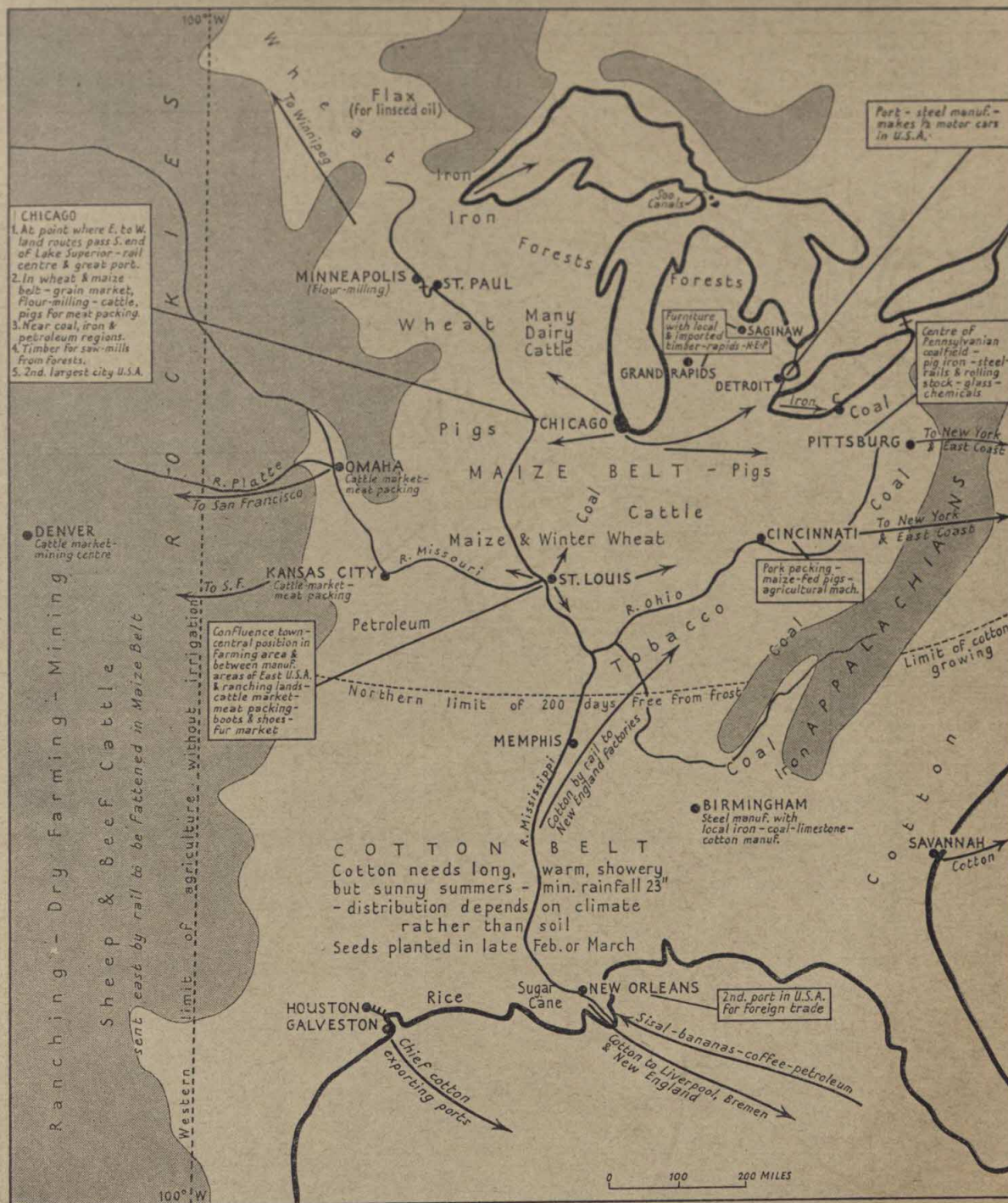
WESTERN UNITED STATES



EASTERN UNITED STATES

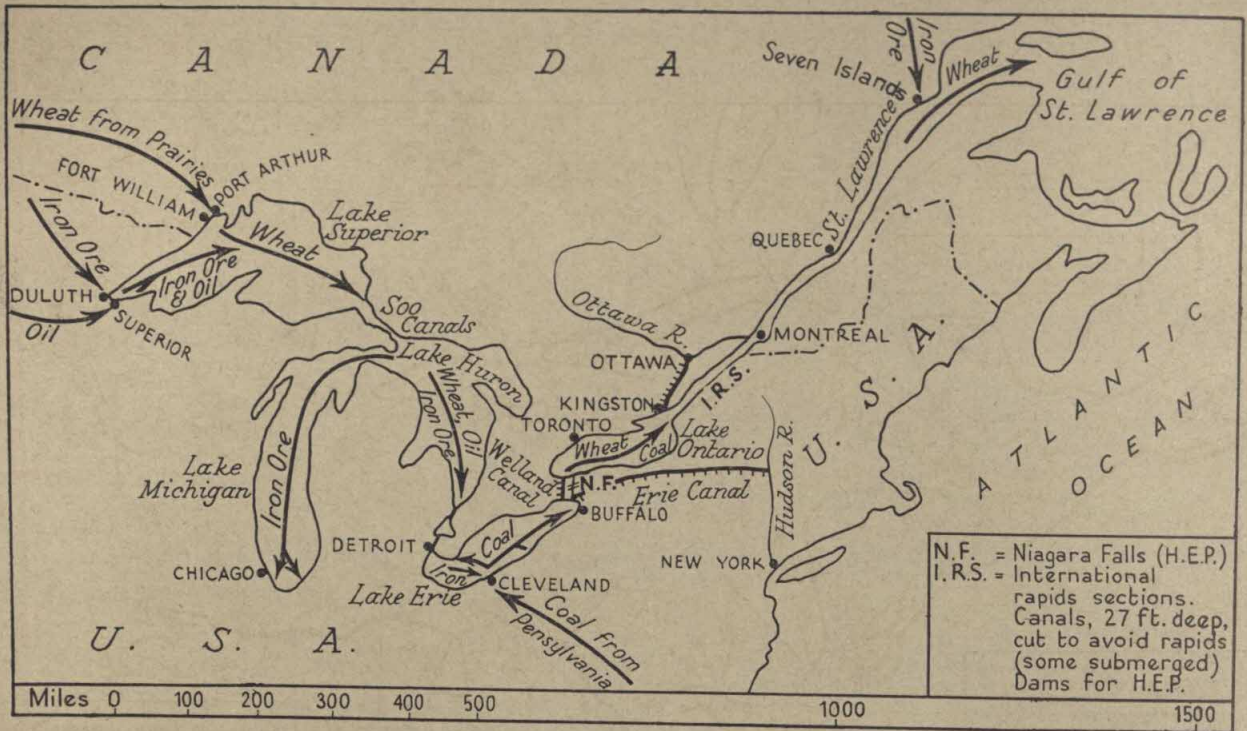


THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN

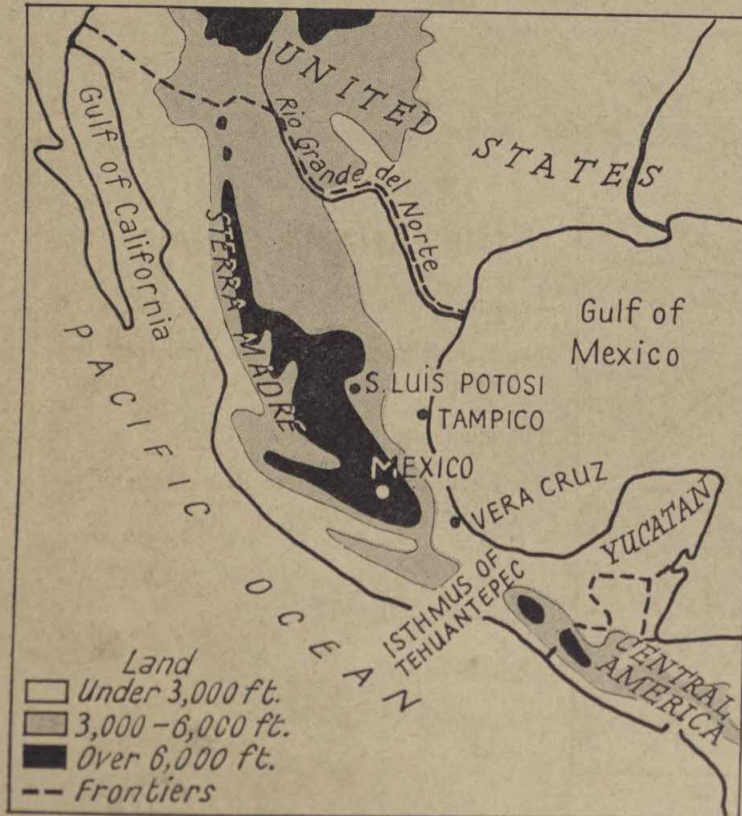


FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

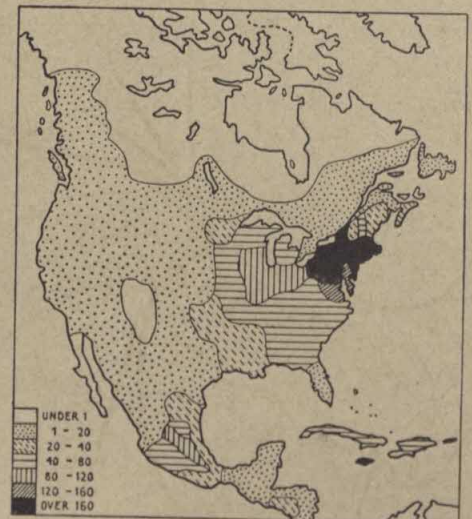
THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



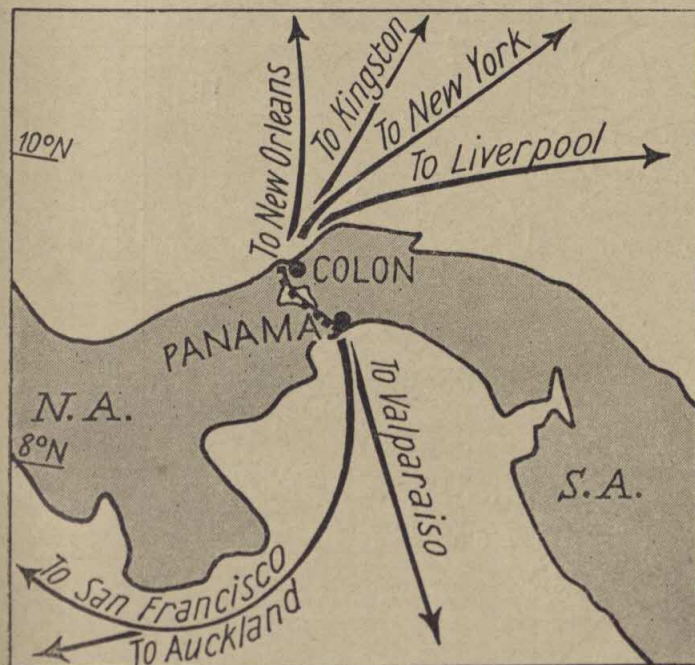
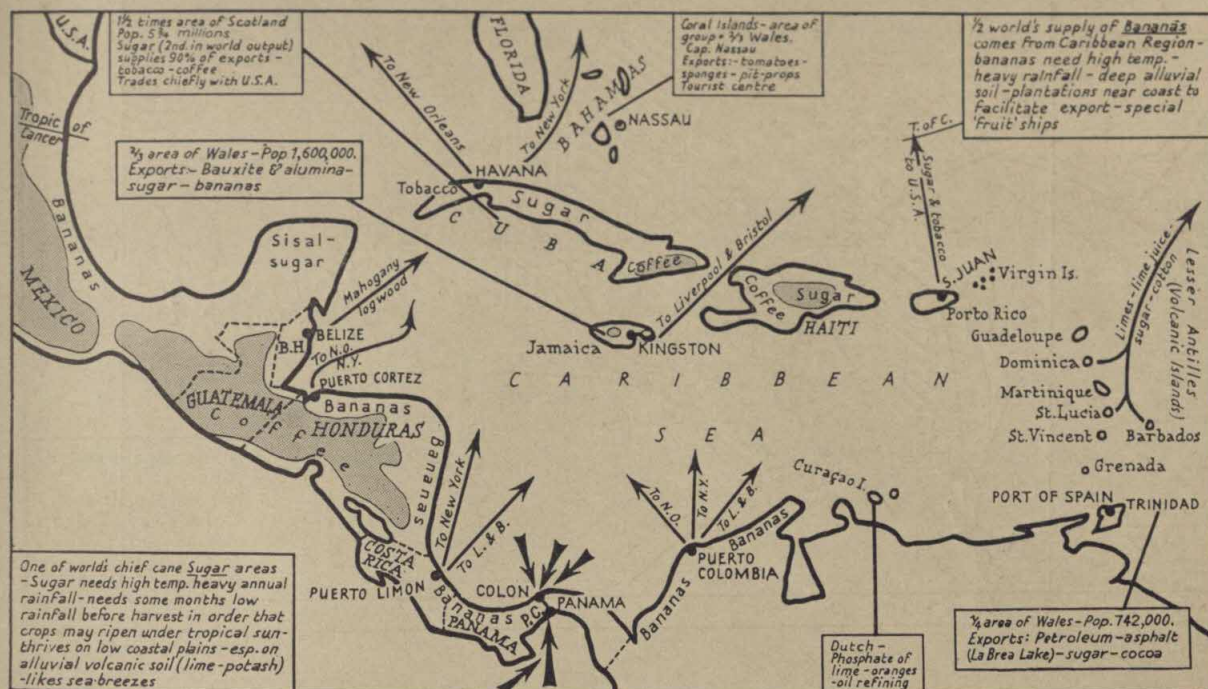
MEXICO



NORTH AMERICA: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA



THE PANAMA CANAL

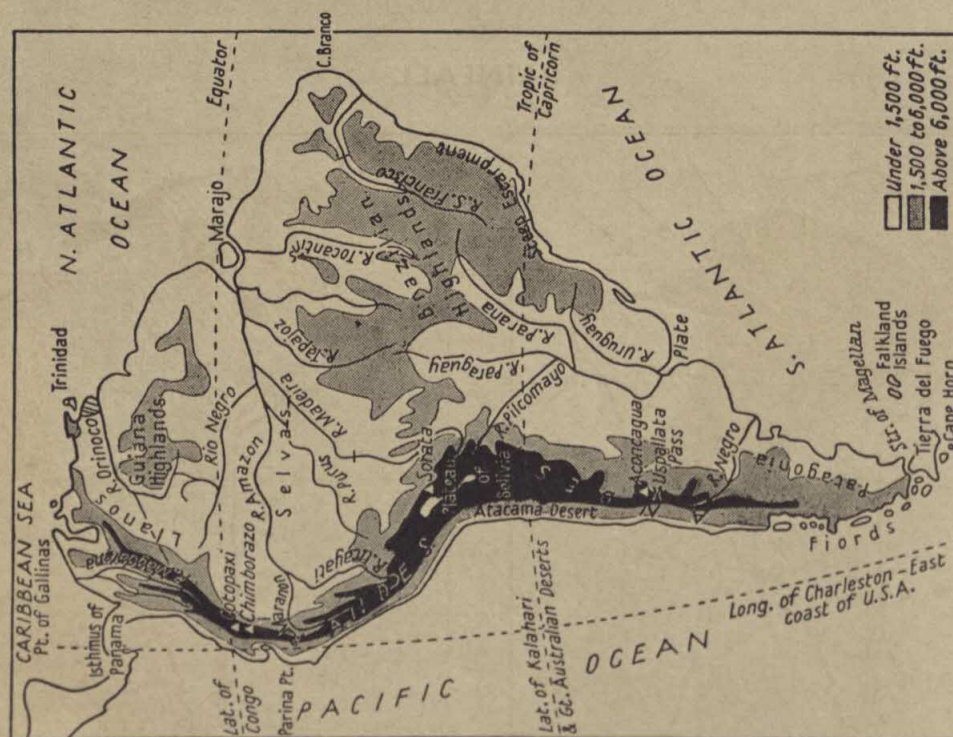
Length: 50 miles.

Number of Locks: 12, each 1,000 feet
long and 110 feet wide.

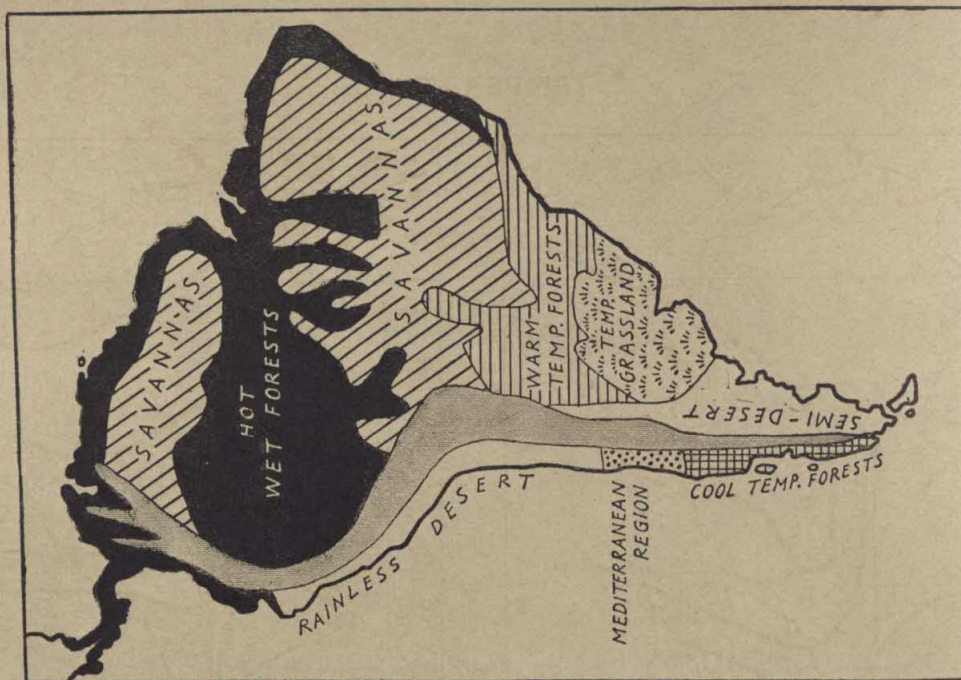
Minimum depth: 41 feet.

Time taken for vessel to pass through
Canal is about 10 hours.

SOUTH AMERICA: PHYSICAL FEATURES AND NATURAL VEGETATION



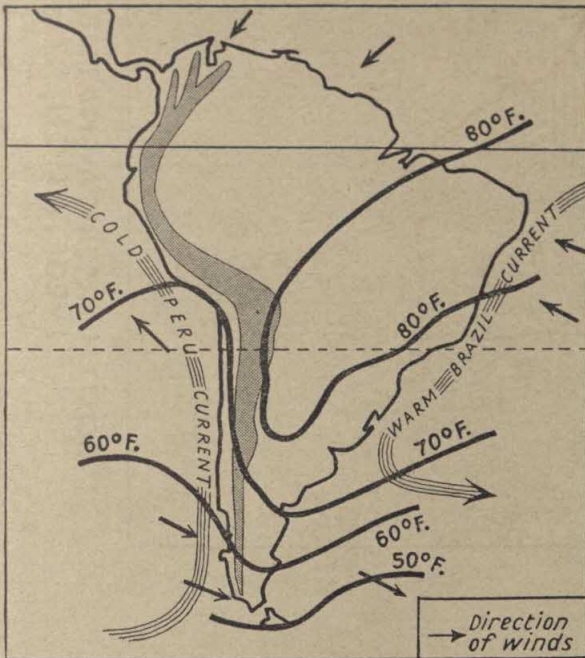
SOUTH AMERICA—RELIEF



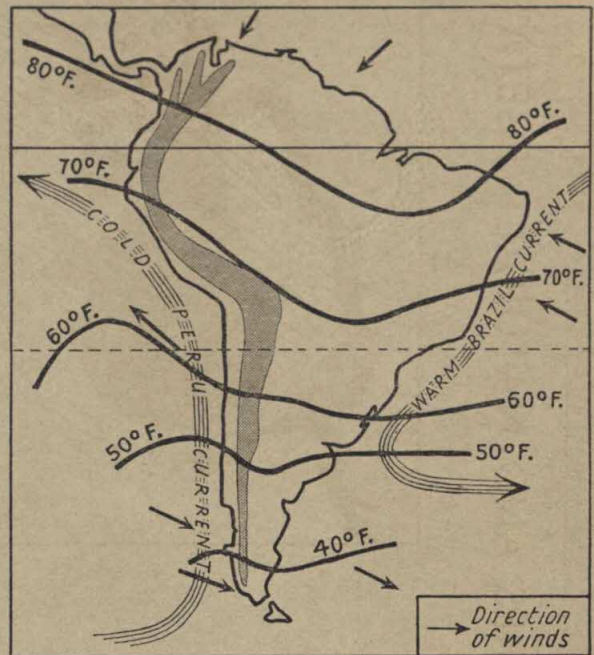
SOUTH AMERICA—NATURAL VEGETATION

SOUTH AMERICA : CLIMATE

TEMPERATURE



January (Summer) Temperatures

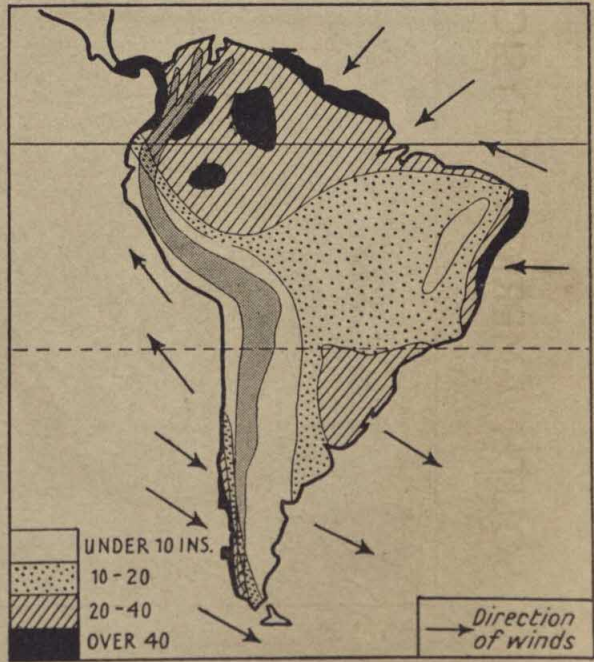


July (Winter) Temperatures

RAINFALL



Rainfall from November to April



Rainfall from May to October

SOUTH AMERICA : POPULATION

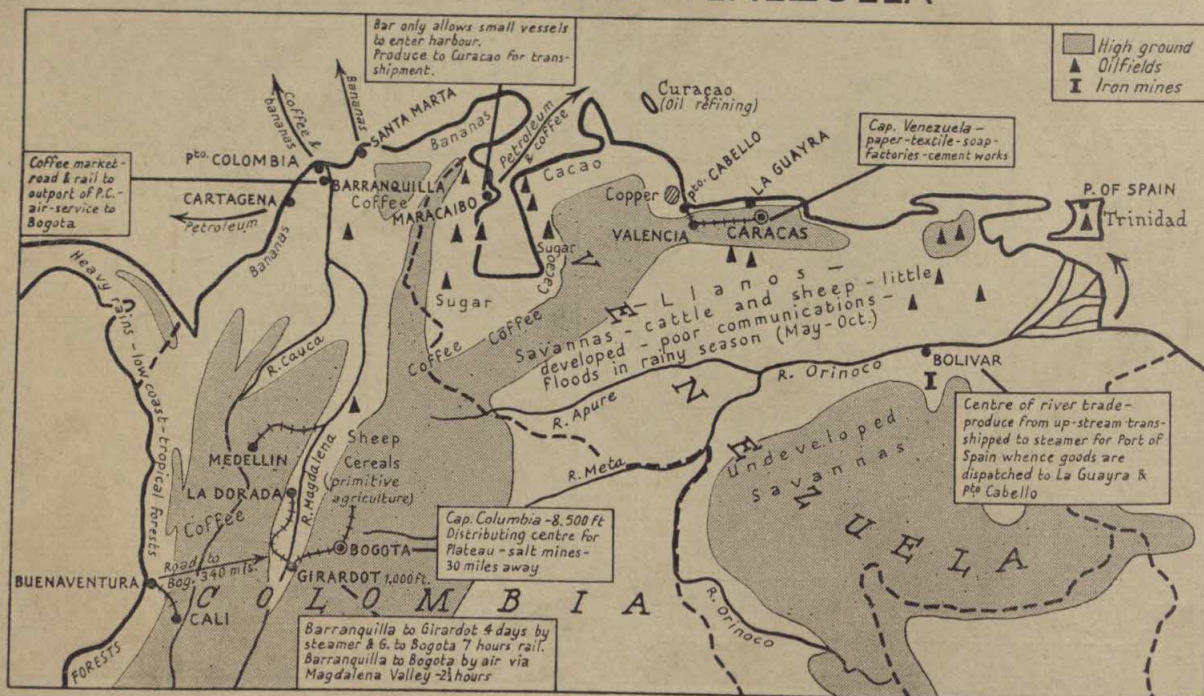


FOREIGN TRADE OF COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA

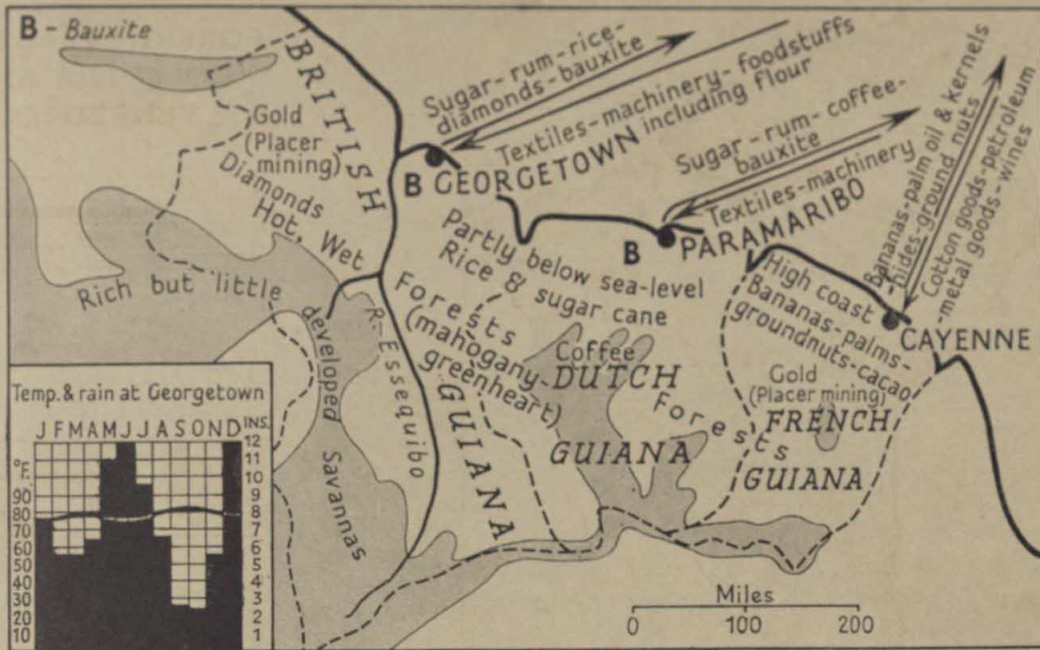
COLOMBIA - EXPORTS	
Coffee	██████████
Petroleum	██████████
Bananas	██████████

VENEZUELA - EXPORTS	
Petroleum	██████████
Coffee	██████████
Rest	██████████

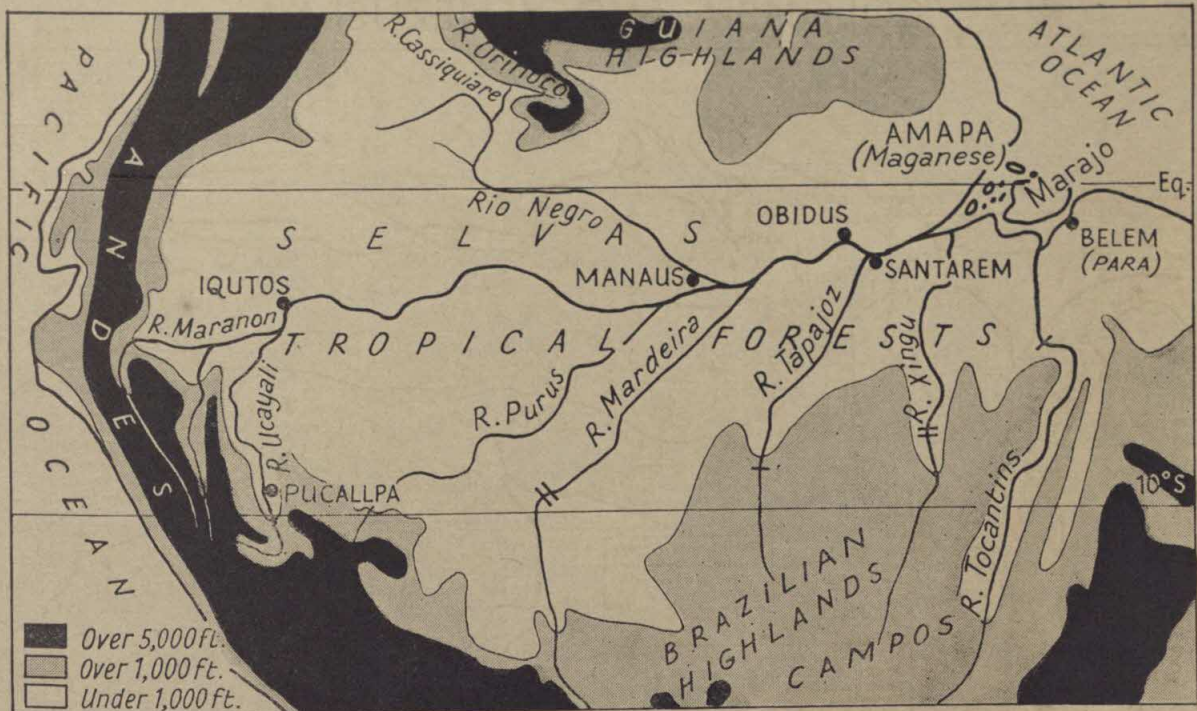
COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA



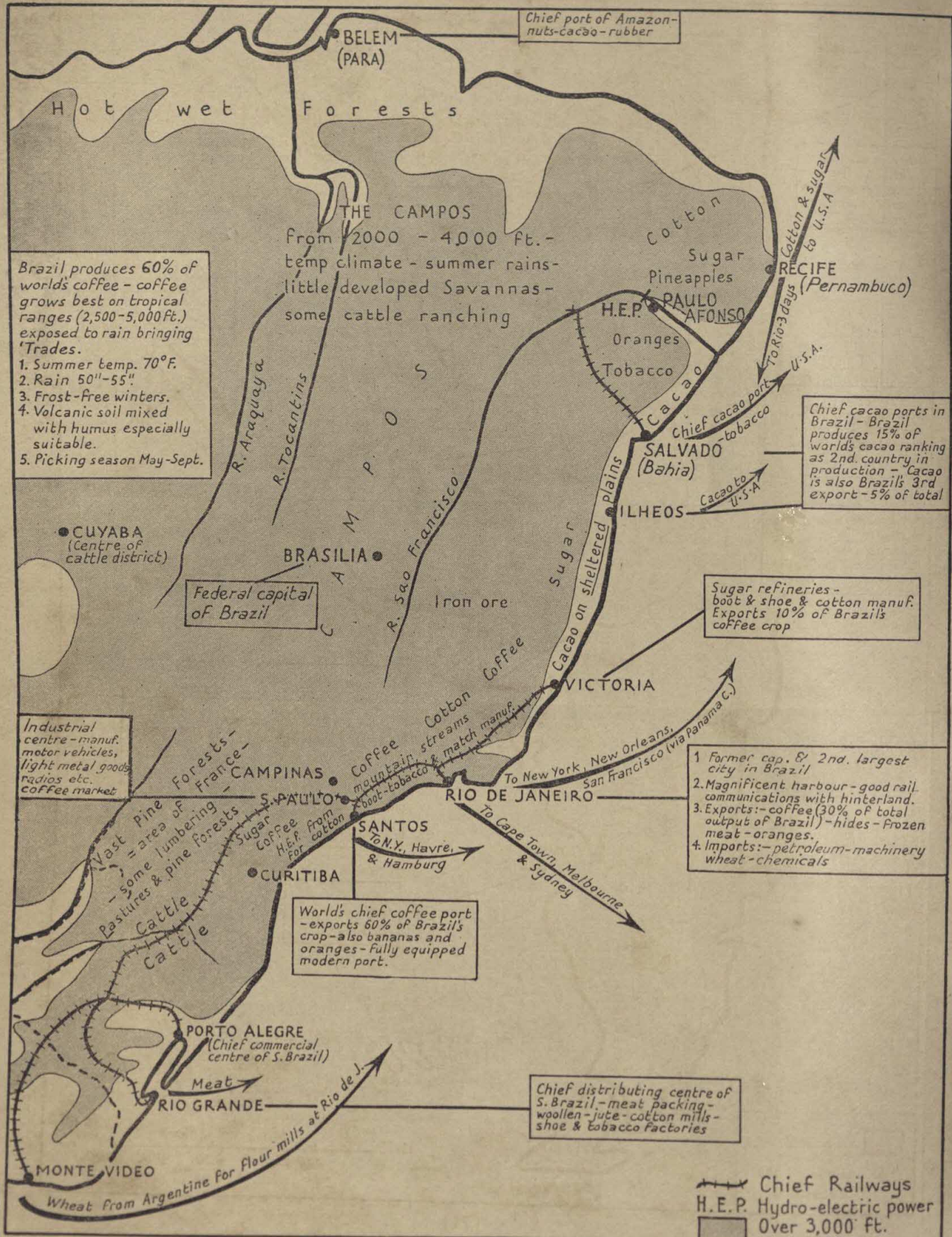
THE GUIANAS



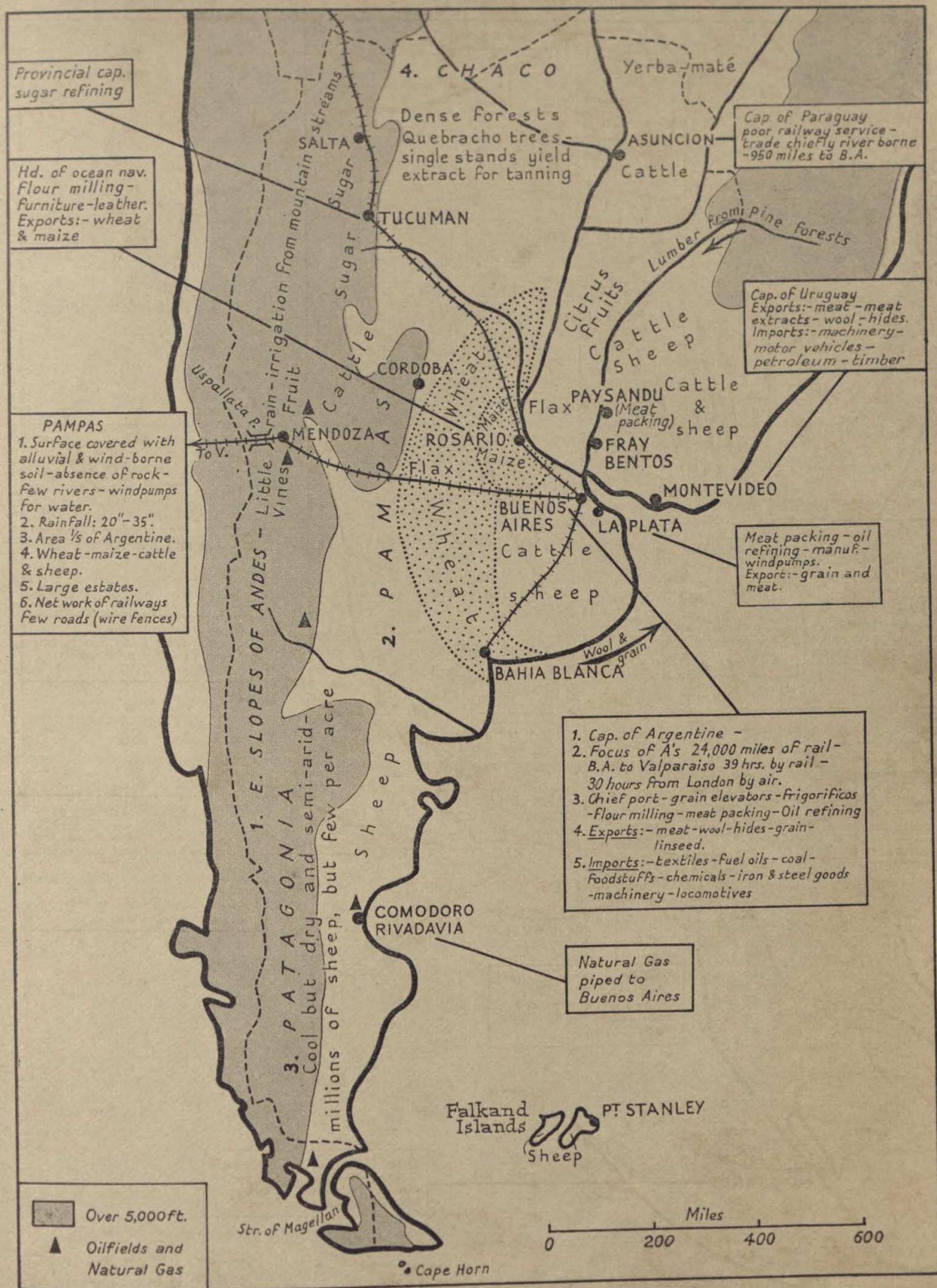
THE AMAZON



EASTERN BRAZIL



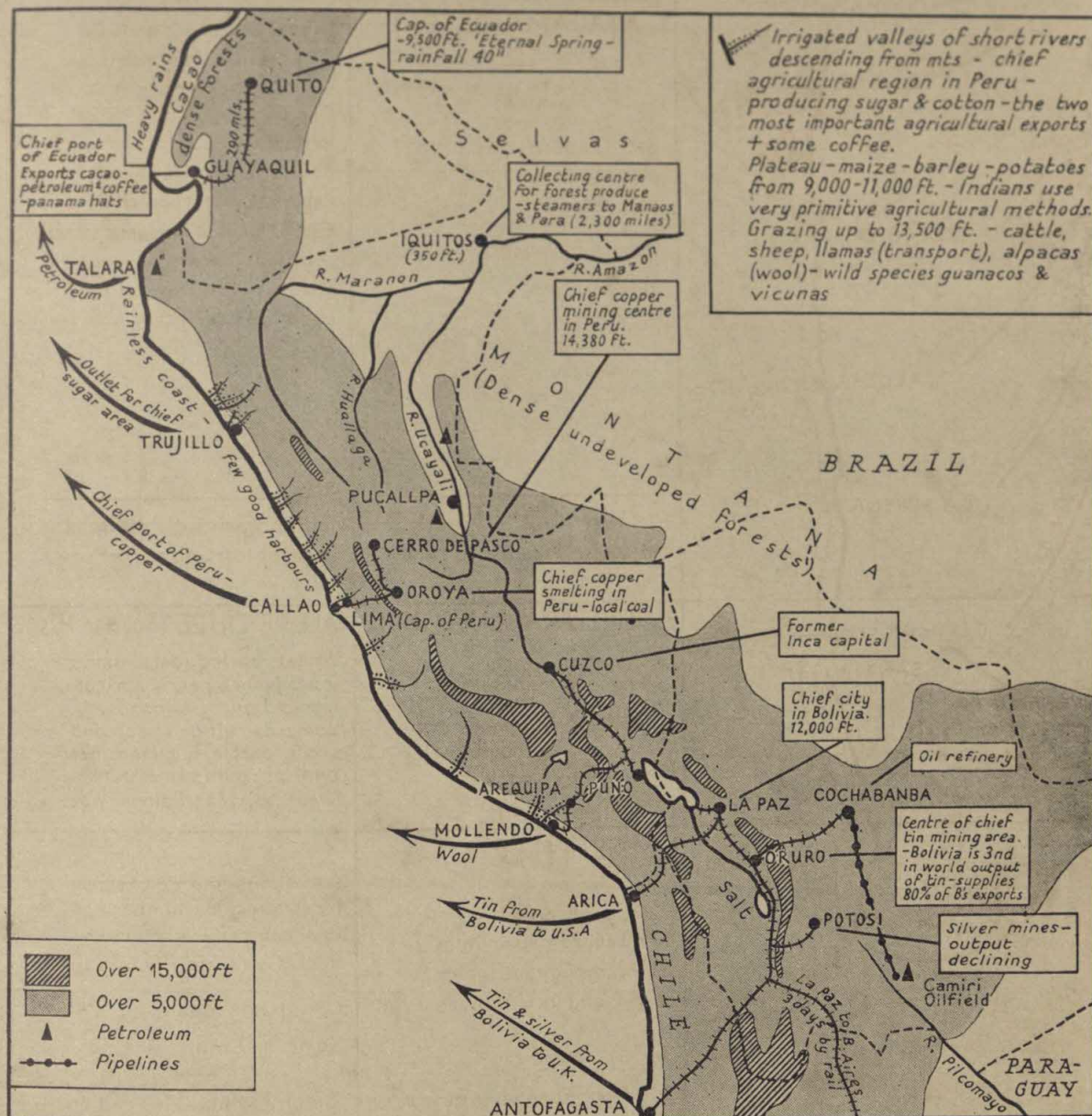
THE ARGENTINE, URUGUAY, AND PARAGUAY



CHILE

	<h2>A. CLIMATE</h2> <h3>1. ATACAMA DESERT</h3> <p>— Rainless</p> <p>S.E. Trade Winds blow off-shore or parallel to coast</p> <p>Hot summers Mild winters</p> <p>1. (a) Very slight winter rain - La Serena $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.</p>	<h2>B. PRODUCTS</h2> <p>Nitrates supply 10% of Chile's exports</p> <p>Copper supplies 65% of exports. Chile lacks coking coal: Iron ore (2% of exports) exported chiefly to East U.S.A. via Panama Canal</p> <p>Mining centres and ports obtain water from snow-clad Andes</p> <p>Mediterranean Products - Irrigation essential</p>
	<h3>2. MEDITERRANEAN CLIMATE</h3> <p>Mild rainy winters Warm dry summers</p> <p>In Valley - summers are warm and winters cooler than along coast</p> <p>Much irrigation</p>	<h3>VALE OF CHILE (600 x 30 MIs.)</h3> <p>Wheat, barley, oats, maize, vines (wine), pears, apricots, citrus fruits, almonds.</p> <p>Some dairying - sheep and store cattle, but most beef and mutton from Argentine.</p> <p>Sheep, alpacas, llamas - wool</p>
	<h3>3. MARITIME</h3> <p>Constant on-shore westerlies cause heavy rain throughout year especially in the south</p> <p>Mild but stormy winters Cool summers</p> <p>On lee-side of Andes - little rain</p>	<p>Deciduous and coniferous forests - some lumbering.</p> <p>Cool temperate fruits - apples around Valdivia.</p> <p>Low grade coal.</p> <p>Some fishing.</p> <p>On the whole this region is little developed</p> <p>Sheep rearing Oil Wells</p>

PERU, BOLIVIA, AND ECUADOR



FOREIGN TRADE OF ARGENTINE, BRAZIL, CHILE, AND PERU

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE	
EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Grain & Flour	Textiles
Wool, Skins & Hides	Fuel Oils
Meat & Cattle	Iron & Iron Goods

EXPORTS OF BRAZIL	
Coffee	
Cotton	
Cacao	
Hides & Skins	
Rest	

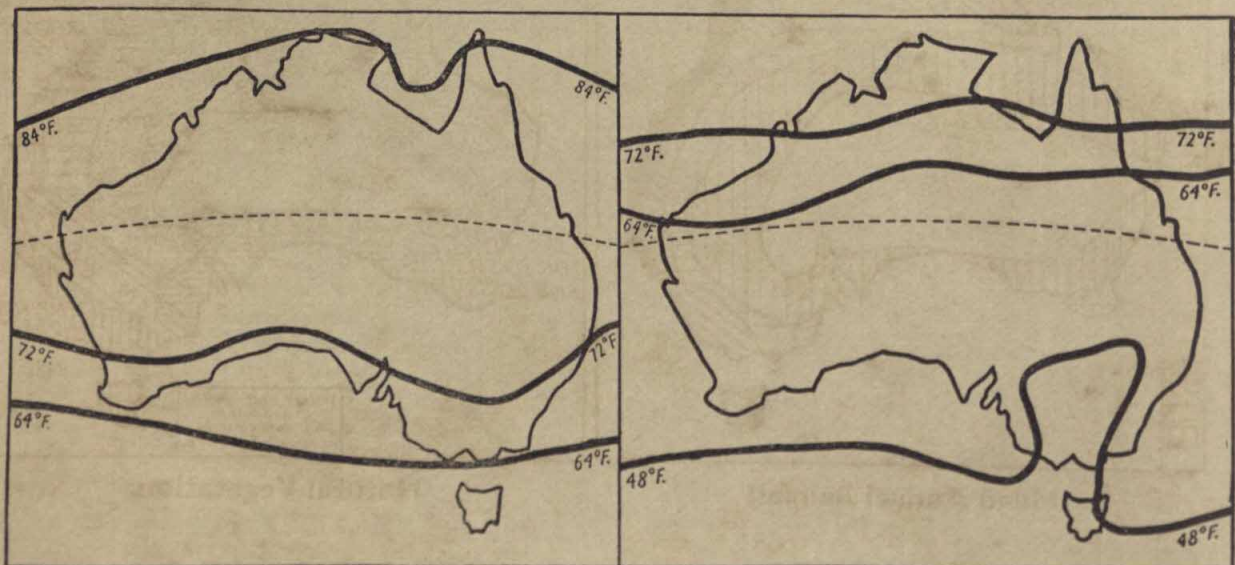
EXPORTS OF CHILE		
Copper	Nitrates & Iodine	Rest

EXPORTS OF PERU	
Raw Cotton	
Sugar	
Minerals	

AUSTRALIA : PHYSICAL FEATURES



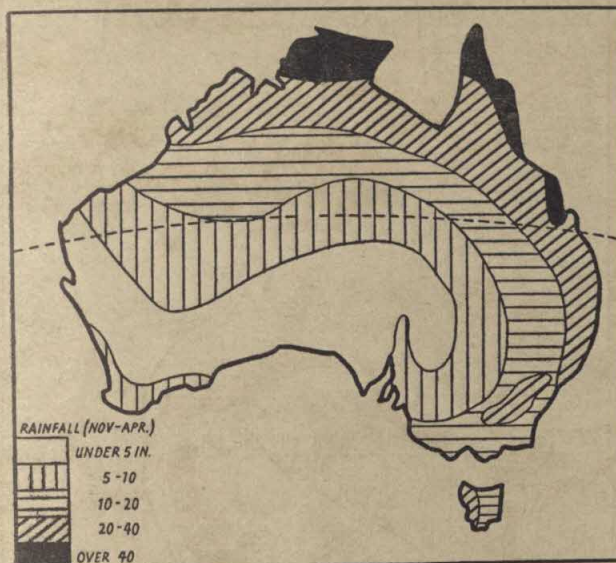
AUSTRALIA : CLIMATE



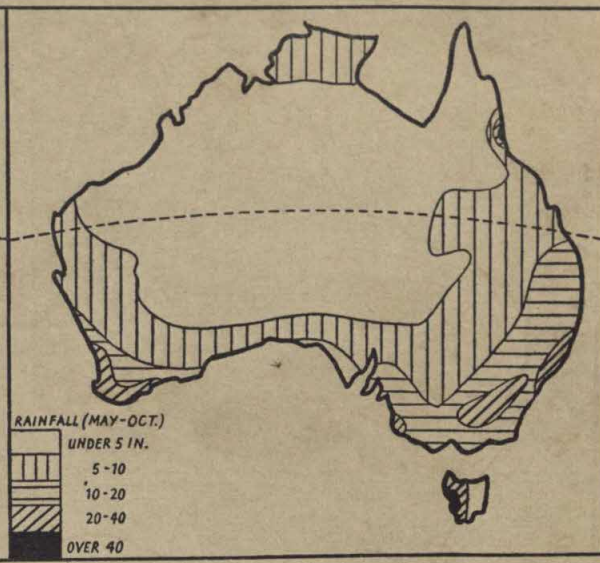
January (Summer) Temperatures

July (Winter) Temperatures

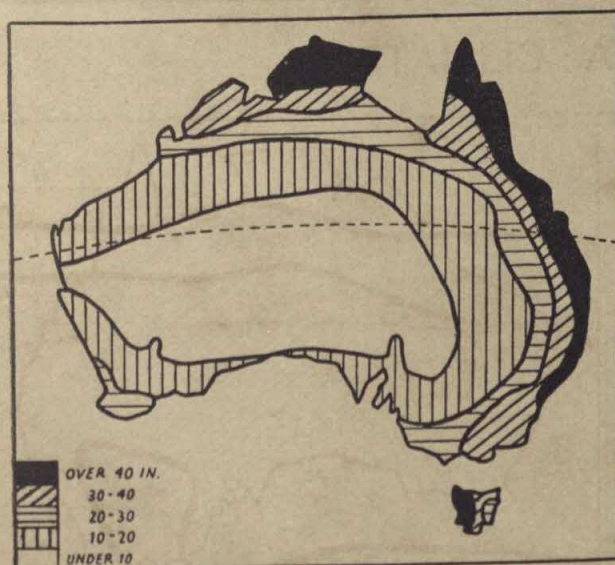
AUSTRALIA : CLIMATE (continued) AND NATURAL VEGETATION



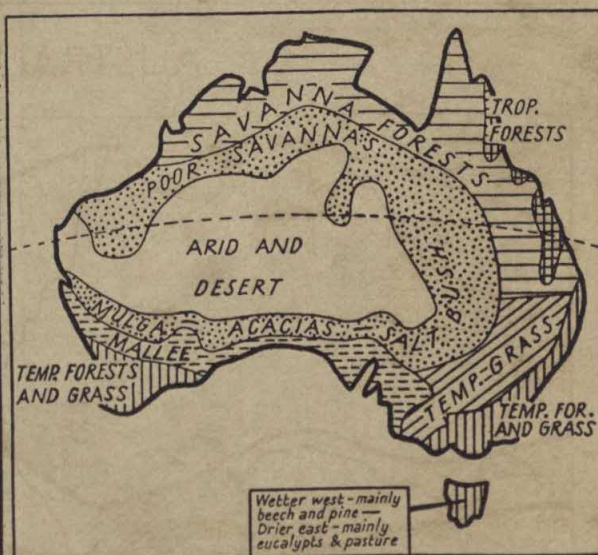
Summer Rainfall: November to April



Winter Rainfall: May to October

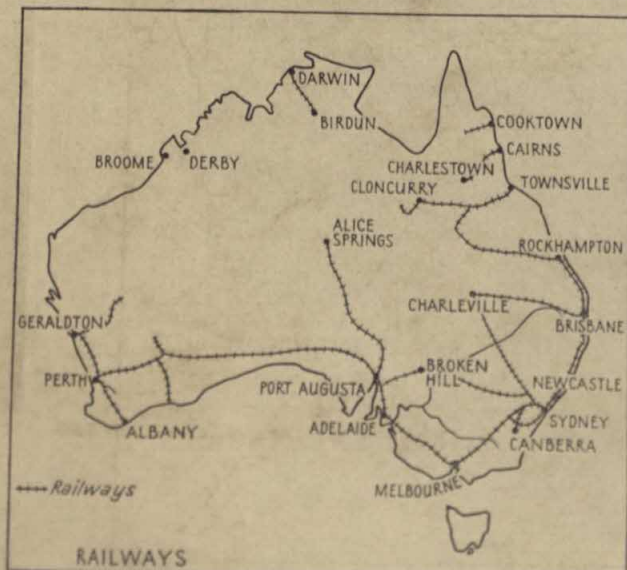
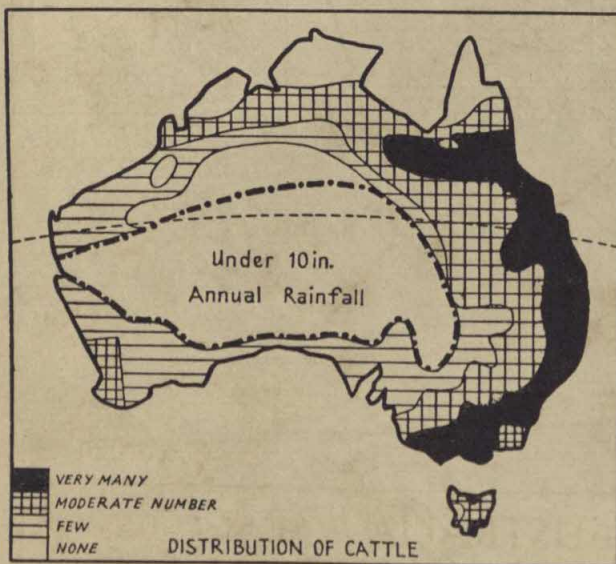
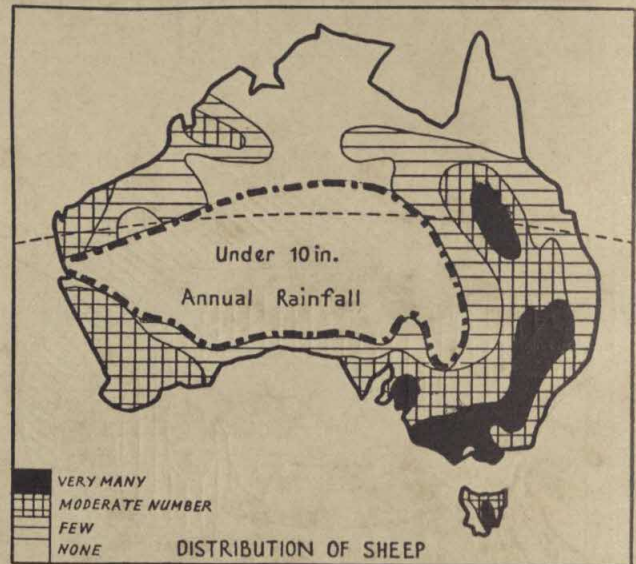
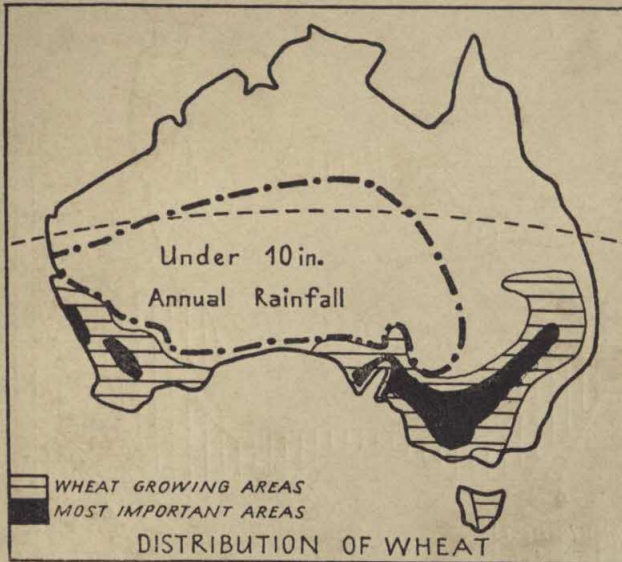


Mean Annual Rainfall

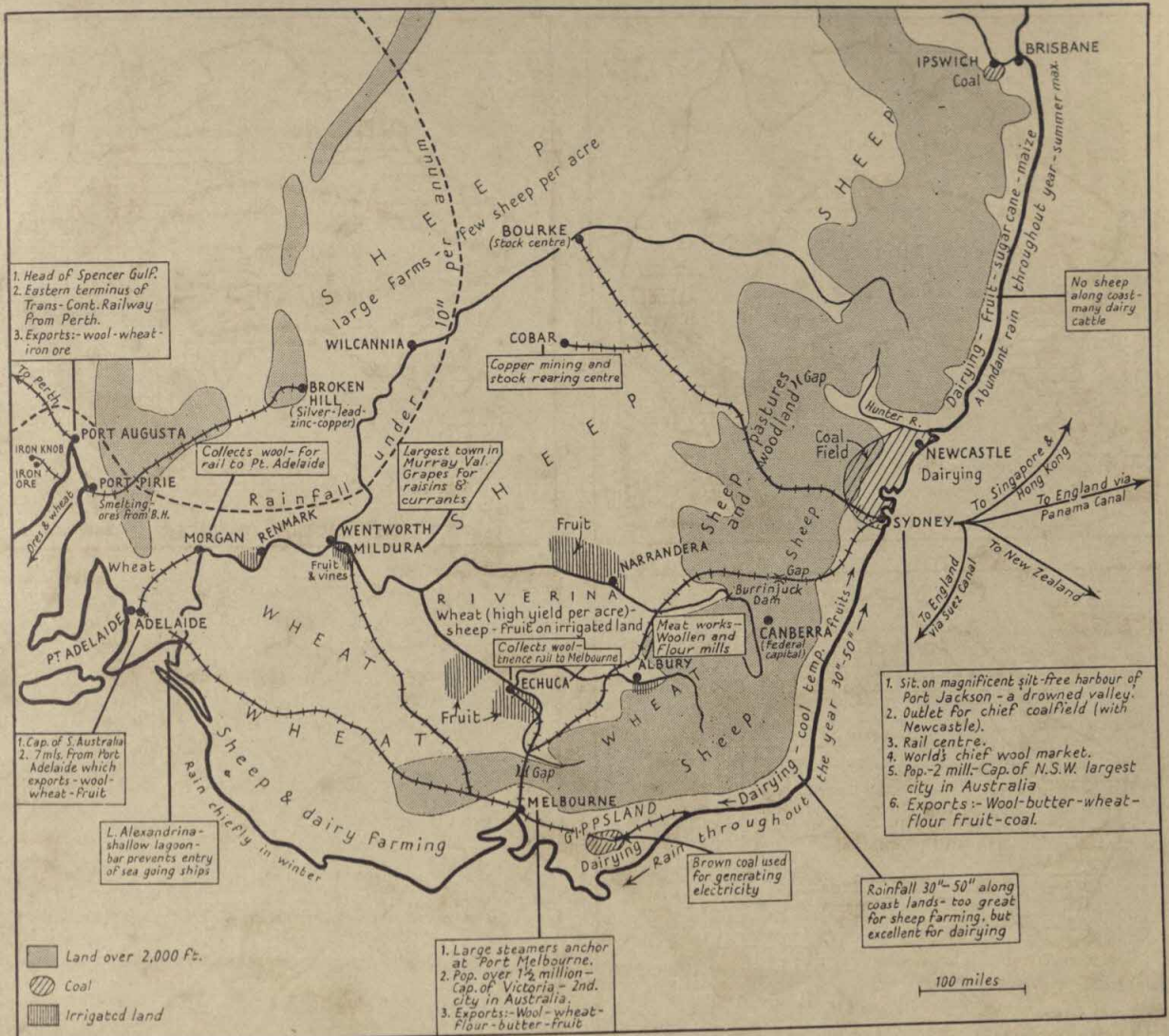


Natural Vegetation

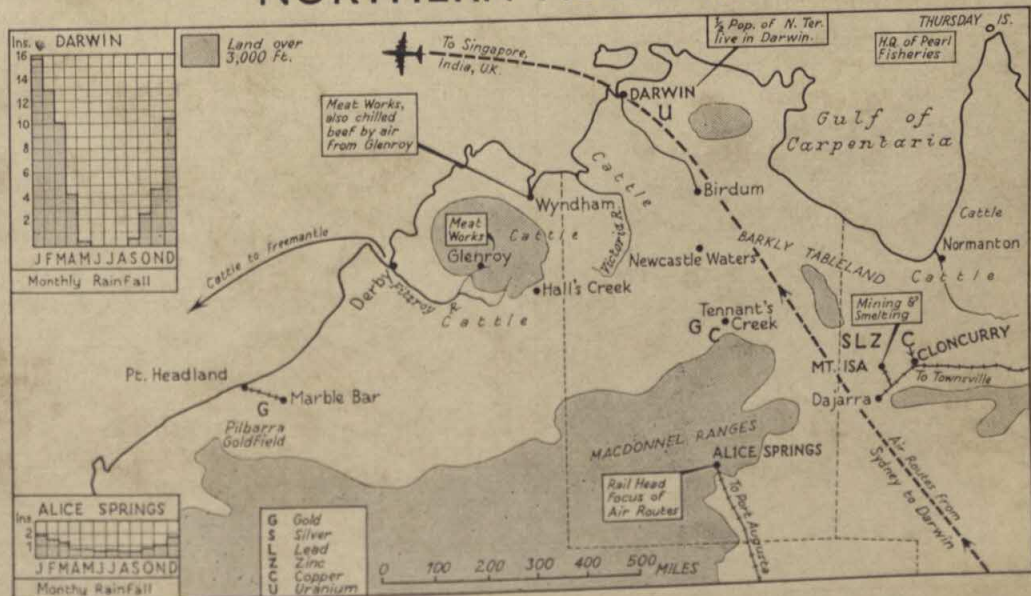
AUSTRALIA : PRODUCTS, TRANSPORT, POPULATION



SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA



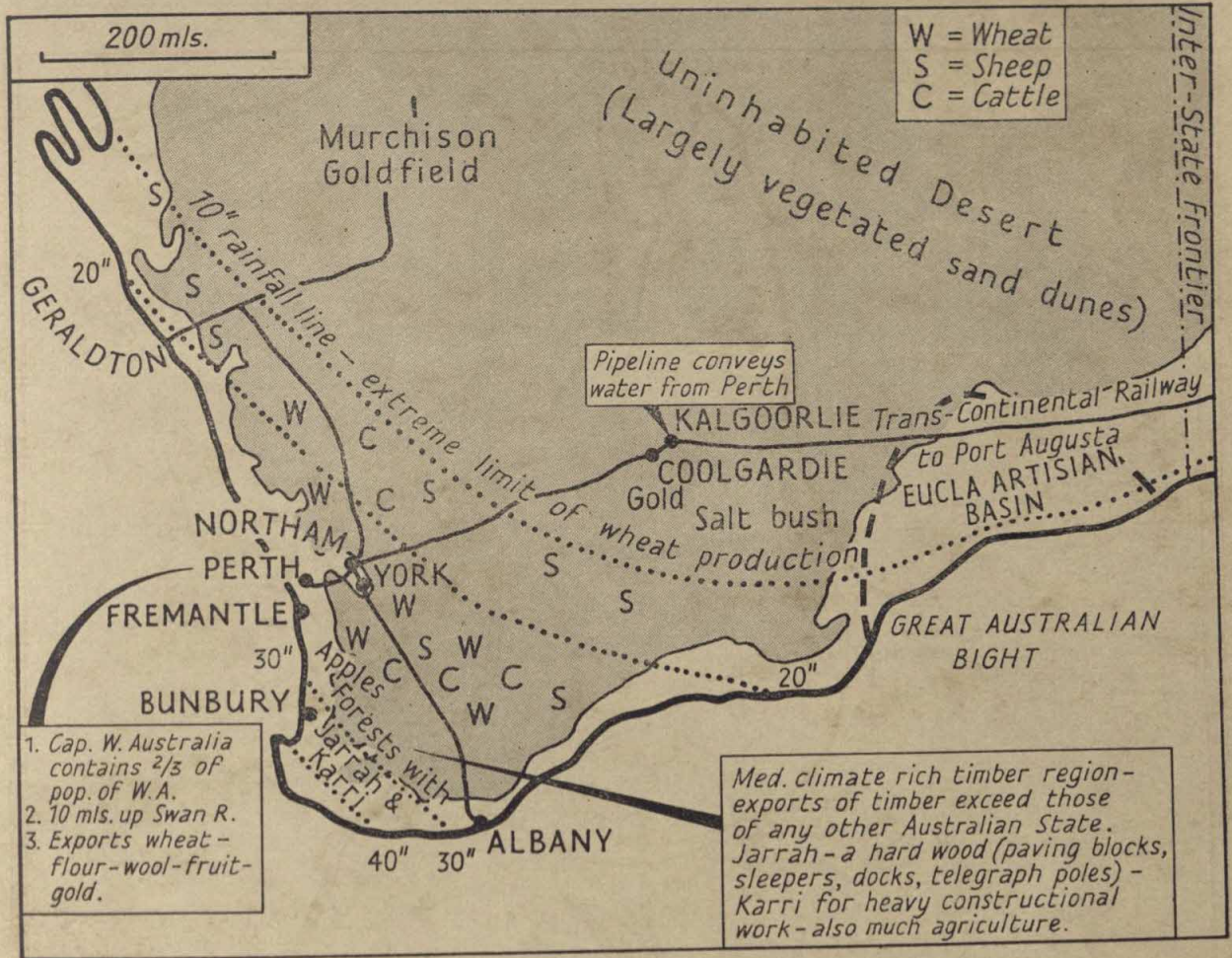
NORTHERN AUSTRALIA



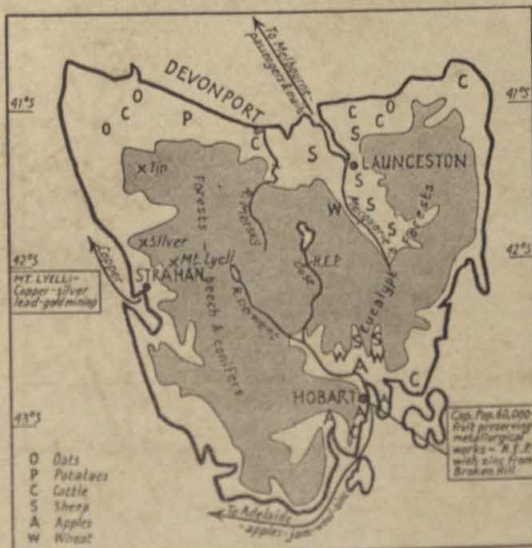
QUEENSLAND



SOUTH-WESTERN AUSTRALIA



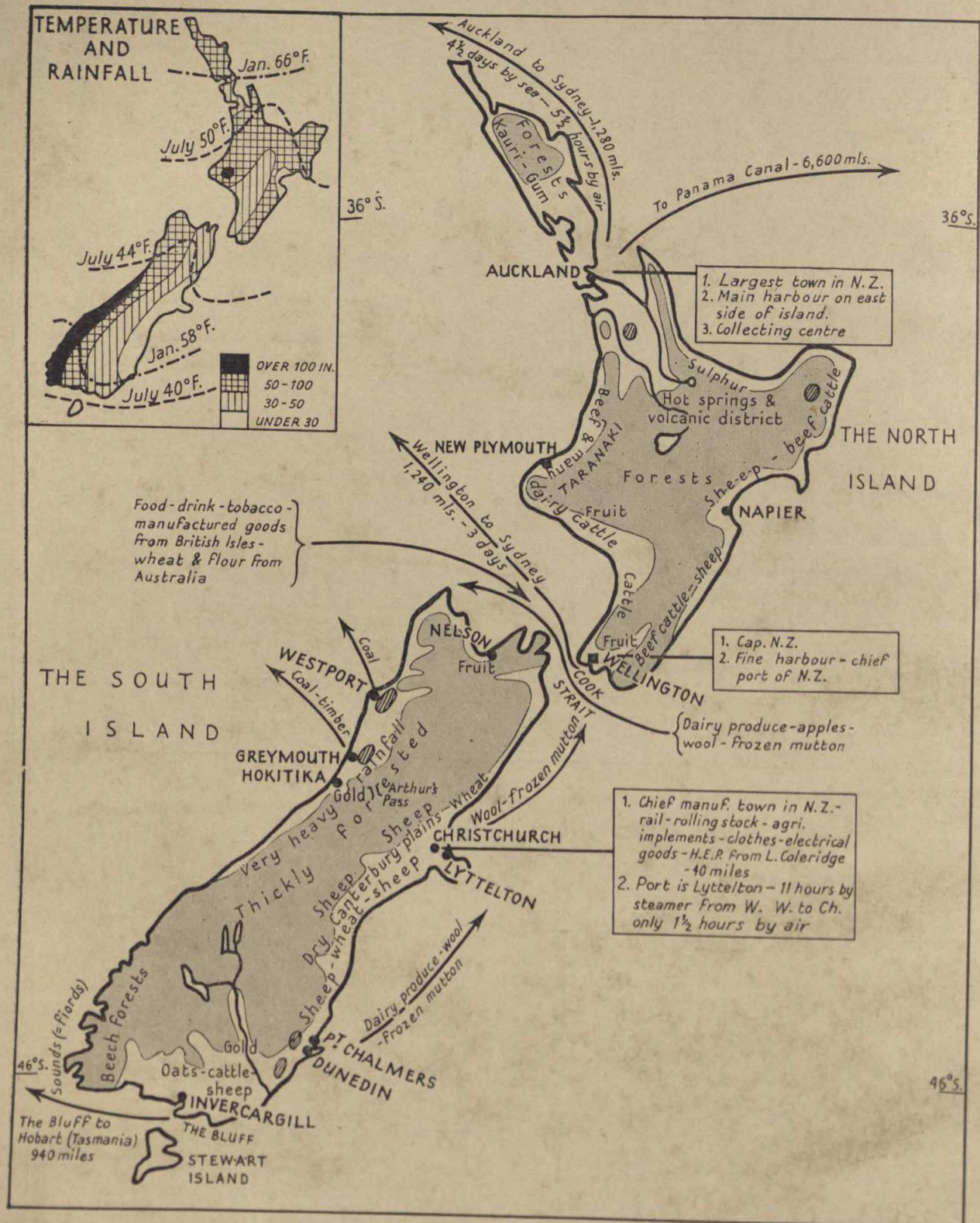
TASMANIA



AUSTRALIA: FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN TRADE OF AUSTRALIA			
EXPORTS:		IMPORTS:	
WOOL		PETROLEUM	
WHEAT & FLOUR		ELECTRICAL & OTHER MACHINERY	
FROZEN MEAT		MOTOR VEHICLES	
HIDES & SKINS		TEXTILES ETC.	
CANE SUGAR		BAGS & SACKS	
BUTTER		TOBACCO	
EXPORTS TO:		IMPORTS FROM:	
UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED KINGDOM	
UNITED STATES		UNITED STATES	
FRANCE		INDIA	
JAPAN		JAPAN	
ITALY		GERMANY	
NEW ZEALAND		BELGIUM	
BELGIUM		FRANCE	

NEW ZEALAND : GENERAL



The shaded area shows high land

BOOKS BY JASPER H. STEMBRIDGE

THE OXFORD GEOGRAPHICAL NOTEBOOKS

FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. THE BRITISH ISLES | VII. EUROPE (including British Isles) |
| II. NORTH AMERICA | VIII. WORLD (Revision Course. Excluding British Isles) |
| III. SOUTH AMERICA | IX. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OVERSEAS (Revision Course) |
| IV. AFRICA | X. INDIA AND PAKISTAN |
| V. AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PACIFIC | |
| VI. ASIA | |

THE NEW OXFORD GEOGRAPHIES

This new graded series leading to General Certificate was planned by Mr. Stembridge in close co-operation with geography teachers in a number of Grammar Schools.

Book I (Introductory): Life and Work at Home and Overseas.

Book II: The Southern Continents—(1) South America, (2) Africa, (3) Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific; or as an alternative:

Section 2: The Americas.

Book III: North America and Asia; or as an alternative:

Section 3: Africa, Australia, and Asia.

Book IV: Part I, Europe; Part II, The British Isles.

The continents are also obtainable separately as follows: South America. Africa. Australia and New Zealand. North America. Asia.

THE WORLD. A General Regional Geography

Pp. 544, with 312 maps and diagrams, and 94 illustrations.

First Published 1939. Second Edition 1953. Reprinted (with Revision) 1954, 1956, 1959, 1962.

THE NEW WORLD-WIDE GEOGRAPHIES

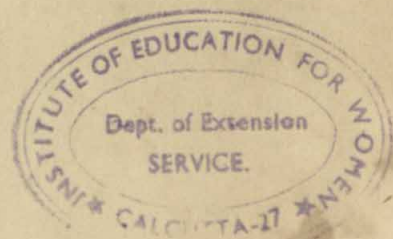
Mr. Stembridge has remarkable powers of exposition and a characteristic aptitude for picking up, without effort as it were, the salient points in a local industry or a foreign landscape. The illustrations are a special feature of the series, and great attention is given to practical work, which includes modelling, weather observations, map-reading, and the making of relief maps.

FIRST SERIES

- I. SEEING THE WORLD
- II. PEOPLES AND HOMES OF OTHER LANDS
- III. THE WORLD WE LIVE IN
- IV. EXPLORING THE BRITISH ISLES

SECOND SERIES

- I. NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
- II. AFRICA, ASIA, AND AUSTRALIA
- III. EUROPE AND THE BRITISH ISLES
Part 1: EUROPE
Part 2: THE BRITISH ISLES
- IV. THE WORLD AT WORK: A GEOGRAPHY OF
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE



ATLASES

Prepared by the Cartographic Department of the Clarendon Press

THE OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS

Third Edition (1960)

General Editors: D. P. BICKMORE and F. C. COUZENS

*112 pages of maps printed in six colours. 32 pages of Gazetteer, tables, &c.
Satchel size. Boards binding.*

Among the new features and maps in this revised and enlarged edition are the following:

1/1M maps of Britain will now show roads as well as railways.

A new map of the Mediterranean and South Europe at 200 miles to the inch has been added.

New maps have also been added of the Middle East and of China, at 200 miles to the inch.

The section of world maps has been extended to 20 pages, and includes an important series of economic maps based on new information incorporated in the recent second edition of the *Oxford Economic Atlas of the World*.

In addition to the above, all pages now carry a legend.

'The printing is clear, the symbols are consistent, and cross references are subtly encouraged. Many commendable devices enhance its value as a basis for sound geographical study in school. . . . It is gratifying to observe that this handsome production incorporates many of the features advocated by a Committee of the Geographical Association in its Memorandum on atlas content, and it can be strongly recommended to Secondary School pupils, for work up to and including G.C.E. levels.' *Geography*, reviewing the Second Edition.

THE SHORTER OXFORD SCHOOL ATLAS

Third Edition (1960)

General Editors: D. P. BICKMORE and F. C. COUZENS

*64 pages of maps printed in six colours.
Select Gazetteer. Satchel size. Boards binding.*

Among the new features and maps in this revised and enlarged edition are the following:

The maps of Britain at 1/1M now show roads as well as railways.

A new map of the Mediterranean and South Europe at 200 miles to the inch has been included, and in addition practically the whole of Europe is now covered by maps at a scale of 100 miles to one inch.

The whole atlas has been revised and brought up to date, and each map now carries its own legend.

'There is a wealth of information in this atlas, presented in a form which appeals greatly to children. The hill formations appear almost stereoscopic whilst retaining the usual method of colouring for height of land and depth of sea. At the same time the presentation is very clear, even of the small maps and print.' *Visual Education*, reviewing the Second Edition.